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VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896. NO. 28

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

More Endorsements of the Action of the Committee—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—"Stay in The Middle of The Road" is The Slogan.

I Am a Populist.

For The Caucasian.]

CARVERS CREEK TOWNSHIP, Cumberland County N. C., May 16.—I was one of the first to walk out from under the old party lash. I am a Populist from the ground up, standing squarely upon the Omaha platform. I endorse the action of our committee in full. We want a Populist for Governor, and Durham will furnish the man who will fill the bill. Maj. W. A. Guthrie is the man. W. R. KING.

Coming Over Every Day.

For The Caucasian.]

ACTON, N. C., May 11.—Your paper is much sought after since Senator Butler and the State committee took a firm stand against co-operation on the spoils plan proposed by the Republicans. I look for a rush to your party. I predict that if the Democratic convention at Chicago puts out a goldbug platform or a "straddlebug" platform, the North Carolina Democrats will bolt and endorse the Populist doctrine. Ninety per cent of both parties here are for silver. The Pops only have to remain firm.

T. J. CANDLER.

Onslow Don't Need Any Goldbugs.

For The Caucasian.]

RICHLANDS, N. C., May 11.—I fully endorse what our State executive committee did in the conference at Raleigh on the 16th and 17th of April, for declining co-operation with the goldbug Republicans for spoils and plunder. I want to thank them for the manly course they persued in sticking to principle. I know they were guided by the hand of Providence, for God is on the side of right and justice for the poor and oppressed. The people will follow our noble chairman, who will lead us to victory next November.

J. A. TAYLOR.

Great Pleasure.

For the Caucasian.]

SHAWVILLE, N. C., May 9.—Allow me to express the great pleasure of myself and party for the recent patriotic stand of the executive committee. That is right. Let us make a fight for principle even if we should be defeated.

W. W. ERVIN.

The Kind of Fusion Wanted.

For the Caucasian.]

COAKLEY, N. C. May 11.—I have heard and read much about fusion. The Pops down here don't want fusion with any party unless it is for the interest of the farmers and laborers of this country. Some office-seekers will fuse with any party to get office. The Peoples Party must stand by their principles. If farmers and laborers could get five or eight thousand dollars a year they would want to fuse; but it is all they can do to keep both ends together. We want to change things, but we will never do it through the old parties. The people will not be mislead by office seekers again.

J. R. SATTERTHWAITE

Both Old Parties Now Have a Chance—And Won't Take It.

For The Caucasian.]

AURORA, N. C., May 17—Please allow me space in your dispenser of justice, THE CAUCASIAN, to appland the action of State executive committee of the Peoples Party. I'll say right here if we stand on the side of justice and dicker for nothing unholy we will gather almost every honest voter into our ranks, for they can go nowhere else if they want the interest of suffering humanity protected. If any man will take the trouble to investigate right now he will see that the Republican Congress and Senate with the vote of the Peoples Party members have it in their power to pass any law in the interest of the great PLAIN PEOPLE, for the whole Populist strength has been pledged to either party that would pass any measure that would give us any relief, and still they fail to pass them. R. H. LANE.

P. S. It looks like, with a straight middle of the road fight, we can down them both. R. H. L.

Let's Do Right Because Right Is Right.

For The Caucasian.]

MT. OLIVE, N. C. May 15.—You and Butler are about right. You seem to be sticking to principle. That's what we are doing down here. We don't want any fusion except on principle. We want no goldbug "straddlebug" nor any other bug. We have had bugs enough. We are tired of them. We want more money in circulation among the people. Yes, we want our daddies' money. I see no hope through the old parties, one is as bad as the other. If the Pops cannot win I can't tell what will become of the bread maker. It seems to be a war between capital and labor, and capital has its heels on the laborer's neck and is choking him to death by degrees. It is only a question of time till they finish the job; and then they will have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. But let us hope for the better. Let us do right because it is right to do right. Let us work for it and pray for it, and my word for it, God will help us. Wrong can't out do right all the time. It won't be long before we will be the top rail on the fence. I have that kind of faith. C. F. KORNEGAY.

Best to Make a Straight Fight.

For the Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, N. C., May 11, '96.—Our people in this county endorse the action of the Peoples Party executive committee when in session at Raleigh, on the 16th of April. I have yet to hear a man who is a true Populist say that he was not satisfied with the action. We think it best to make a straight fight on "keep in the middle of the road." It will be to our interest as a party to do so. How we, as the only national silver party, can consistently fuse with any goldbug party I have not yet been able to see. It is a self-evident fact that neither of the old parties will nominate a free silver man, though there may be many silver men in both the old parties. We are sure we will never get the needed relief from either old party judging the future by their past history. Therefore when the relief comes it will have to come by our staying "in the middle of the road."

T. E. CUTLER.

You Can't Trust Them

For The Caucasian.]

FRANKLIN, N. C., May 15, '96.—I am well pleased with the action of the executive committee on April 16. I never have been a believer in fusion, and I will never vote another fusion ticket. I want straight goods. I understand a few of the leading Republicans over here in Macon had a caucus sometime ago, and agreed among themselves to fuse with the Pops and give them only the candidate for register of deeds. I am opposed to any such stuff and will never agree to it. We are well pleased with Hon. Marion Butler. He is the right man in the right place. I hope he will remain just where he stands now, as regards co-operation. I want to vote the Populist ticket from constable to President. I think we will make a square Populist fight in Macon again this year. Neither of the old parties are to be trusted this time. If they favor silver as some of them claim, let them come to us, for we cannot afford to trust them any more. Fully two-thirds of the Democrats in Macon are silver men, but they want it through the Democratic party, which we believe they will never realize. I think the best and surest way to get free silver, is for all silver Democrats and silver Republicans to come into the Peoples Party and make a united fight against the goldbugs. I hear some Democrats say if they nominate a silver man the Pops will endorse him and not put out any candidate. Some may, but all will not. I have been fooled so many times I can't trust them. I am in favor of a full State and National ticket.

J. M. CARPENTER.

The Committee Was Wise.

For the Caucasian.]

FALKLAND, N. C., May 15.—We are strictly in accord with the action of our State executive committee. Rats always desert a burning house, just as the people are deserting the two old parties, for they have no soundness in them. I think the State committee have acted very wisely. I think if they had acted otherwise it would have proved fatal to our cause; and as for a goldbug, he is not in it down here. Take the country at large, I don't believe there is one person in a thousand that wants the gold standard, for it means starvation prices for our products.

S. M. SMITH.

No Fusion in Texas.

For The Caucasian.]

NIMROD, Texas, May 6, '96.—The Pops are pretty strong here and gaining ground. We want no fusion with any party except one in line with the Omaha declaration of independence. We see no gains by fusing with our enemies, and we are not proposing to do it out here.

WILLIAM MUNN.

"They Know Better Now."

For The Caucasian.]

METHOD, N. C., May 11, '96.—I heartily endorse the action of the executive committee on the plan of co-operation and don't want any other. If we can't get that I say, with "Buck" Kitchin, "stay in the middle of the road." The majority of the voters in both the old parties are in favor of our principles, and we think now is the time to stick to principle, nominate our best men and make a vigorous campaign. Let all the people see where we are at and, my word for it, the voters will vote our ticket.

I thank my stars that we have men in this State who will put principle above everything else. The Republicans thought that, as we had gotten the taste of pie, we would do most any way to get another piece; but I reckon they know better now. I think we have got as good chance to elect our men as any other party has. I am willing to try it any way. A negro told me that he hoped we would not fuse with the Republicans, and I think he is not by himself as there are several of them of the same opinion. All they want is to know that they are not being led the wrong way. I think they have confidence in us for they know that any law that is passed that is good for the poor white man is good for them, and they believe that we mean what we say when we say, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

J. R. MEDLIN.

No Fusion Without Principle.

For the Caucasian]

ROYAL, N. C., May 15.—The people are a unit in endorsing Butler's course in this section, in regard to fusion. No fusion without principle, with any party is our motto, and the only kind that we will follow.

H. A. SMITHWICK.

W. R. Henry at Spurrier's.

Mr. W. R. Henry will deliver his great speech, entitled, "More Money or the People Against Plutocracy," at Spurrier's, on the Rozzell's ferry road, Saturday, May 30th. Come and hear this distinguished orator discuss the great political issues of the day.

The Democrats are hereby tendered an opportunity to have their speaker present on this occasion, who can discuss the issues with Mr. Henry. A fair division of time will be granted. Speaking to begin at 11 o'clock.

The ladies are especially invited. Bring the ever-famous dinner basket well filled. The pleasures of a grand picnic and music will also constitute a part of the day's programme.

RUSSELL IS THE NOMINEE

He Carries the Convention by a Combination With Boyd Forces After a Hard Fight.

A "SKELETON" TICKET.

Gaps Left For Some Other Party to Fill—A Ridiculous Straddle on the Money Question—Holton Elected Chairman—Other Nominees on the Half Made Ticket.

The Republican State convention met in Raleigh, on Thursday, May 14. The event brought together the largest number of people that has attended a convention of this party in twenty years in this State. Every white Republican of any prominence in North Carolina, or who has had any prominence at any time since the war and is still living, seemed to be present. Men whose names have been, are, and would be associated with some office, either State or national, were in ample evidence in the gathering.

As a matter of course the convention was "spotted." The fair faces of the Anglo-Saxon alternated with the multi-colored hues of the men of African descent. But it was not a bad looking body of men as a whole. However, the discoverer who might have been seeking a very fine looking body of men would have passed on and taken the chances of discovering it elsewhere.

During the two days on which the convention met at various hours, the body was at times noisy, demonstrative and turbulent, but there was nothing of the mob about it. Aside from the occasional outbursts of vociferation and applause for the various candidates, the business of the convention was conducted in order. This does not mean, however, that all the business transacted could be considered altogether fair and honest by an observer of the proceedings.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Holton at noon on Thursday. All the counties except Cherokee and Macon were represented. There were contesting delegations from Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Franklin, Mecklenburg, Perquimans, Union, Wake, Wilkes and Wilson. The contests in each of these cases were between supporters of Col. O. H. Dockery and Judge D. S. Russell, the two leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination.

The first business was, of course to dispose of these contested cases, and immediately after the reading of the official call for the convention, Chairman Holton announced the committee on credentials as follows:

C. A. Reynolds, of Forsyth; Geo. H. Smathers, of Haywood; Wheeler Martin, of Martin; J. J. Wood, of Halifax; J. D. Holland, of Harnett; F. D. Jones, of Chatham; James F. Wray, of Rockingham; R. B. Russell, of Robeson, J. W. Boger, of Cabarrus.

This committee, it was alleged, was composed of eight Dockery men and one Russell man; Wheeler Martin being the Russell supporter.

The "disorganizer" element and chronic disturbers, which are to be found to a greater or less extent in every meeting, seemed to be held well in hand by Chairman Holton on this occasion. One "yaller" fool from somewhere jumped up and wanted to "ask for information." He wanted to know what right the chairman had to appoint this committee before the convention gave it to him. The laugh at this fellow's combined brass and ignorance was so great that he was thoroughly squelched, and he was not heard from again during the two day's session.

The chairman then suggested that the convention adjourn till 4 o'clock p. m. in order that the credentials committee might report to the convention.

The suggestion of the chairman was responded to by loud calls for Senator Pritchard. He came forward and urged that the suggestion to adjourn be complied with, saying he would be glad to speak to the convention later. The convention then adjourned till four o'clock.

A new departure was introduced at the beginning of the first session in the matter of securing and preserving the seats of delegates, by issuing tickets of admission. Only delegates and newspaper men were admitted to the hall, and while there was a scramble and crowding for tickets at the door, when the delegates got in they were not subjected to the crowding and jamming which has been so common at conventions here.

The reassembling of the convention at four o'clock did not result in the transaction of business. The committee on credentials had made but little headway, and it was soon understood that it would not be through with the work before the next morning. After some calls for a few "big" men who did not heed the call, the newspaper men called for Campbell, of Cherokee, editor of the Murphy Bulletin. He responded in a vein that made the listeners laugh, and then the convention again adjourned till eight o'clock.

EIGHT O'CLOCK SESSION.

The meeting at this hour was as barren of results as to actual business as the afternoon session. The credentials committee were still pegging away at the task before them. They had had neither dinner nor supper, but were hearing evidence all the same. Of course the delegates wanted some entertainment and sought for it by calling out some star speakers. Among those who responded were Marshall Mott, Col. V. S. Lusk, Col. Boyd, Spencer Blackburn and Jno. C. Dancy. Senator Pritchard, was called out. He appeared and excused himself from speaking on the ground that he had a severe headache, and said he would like to postpone speaking till next day. He stated that Rev. D. A. Long, president of Antioch College, in Ohio, was present; that Mr. Long was a friend of McKinley, and "as he is a native of North Carolina, I know you will be glad to hear him."

The reverened gentleman came forward, and of all the silly, ridiculous efforts ever made by man to make a speech on the issues of the day, his must have been the most pronounced. He knew nothing of what he tried to talk about. To the observer of men and things he appeared to have read one or two loose pamphlets, issued perhaps by some tariff league or by the "Bill" street reform club of New York, and was trying to remember what he had seen in them. He "boasted" of having had so big a man as Senator Foraker, who is a friend of McKinley, at his house to dinner. He showed himself to be a subservient, truckling tuft hunter of the worst type, and blundered along through subjects of which he was apparently wofully ignorant. It would be hard to suppose that he was uttering an original thought. What others had already said seemed to constitute the gist of his remarks, and he was evidently in bad remembrance of what he had skimmed over, and appeared not to know whether what he was saying was true or not. He had been introduced as a "friend of Senator Pritchard" and had been endorsed by the Senator. The Senator declares himself to be a friend of silver, but this "friend" of his made or tried to make a red hot goldbug speech full of the rottenest goldbug lush ever uttered. In fact this reverened gentleman made just such an effort as is common among sleek, well fed, well paid ministerial hirelings of such churches and institutions as are predominated by goldbug and monopolistic influences. To an honest man he was disgraceful, to an intelligent man he was disgusting, and to any sort of a man he must have seemed pitiful. As an animated Uriah Heep, he would take the blue ribbon.

When the speaking was concluded the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

THE CONTESTED CASES.

The contested cases from the counties heretofore named had been the subject of much work by the credentials committee. They began their labors on Thursday afternoon about three o'clock. They worked away till half past two o'clock on Friday morning and had not then gotten through. They were at it again on Friday morning by 9:30 o'clock, and it was soon understood that they would be ready to report by 12 o'clock at latest. Around the work of this committee hangs a story that tells how the final result of the convention was achieved. There were from the contesting counties thirty-four delegates contesting. After the committee had completed their work, their report showed that they recommended seating eighteen Dockery delegates and sixteen Russell delegates. But while they were working up this report, there was other work going on on the outside.

It was apparent that among all the gubernatorial candidates Col. Dockery had the strongest following, and it was possible that if the Dockery men from the contestieg counties or the larger part of them should be seated, Dockery could be nominated on the first ballot. Col. Jas. E. Boyd, of Guilford county, was a candidate for the nomination. His only chance of success lay in the contingency that the fight between Dockery and Russell should be so determined as to make the nomination of either impossible, and then he might get in as the "logical" candidate. If Col. Dockery, however, should be nominated on the first ballot, this hoped for contingency could not arise. It was therefore necessary to prevent a nomination on the first ballot. It is alleged, with good reason, that the friends of Col. Boyd and Judge Russell formed a combination for the purpose of preventing a first ballot nomination. Both combined could muster a stronger force than Col. Dockery had single handed. So it was arranged between them that if the report of the committee should favor the seating of enough of the contesting delegates in favor of Dockery to make his nomination dangerously close, they would vote down the committee's report, and by their combined forces vote in the Russell contestants.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

As stated above, when the report of the credentials committee was completed, it recommended that eighteen Dockery delegates and sixteen Russell delegates of the thirty-four contestants be seated. This fact was made known early on Friday morning, and it had been agreed to by Mr. Wheeler Martin, the only Russell man on the committee. But shortly afterward Mr. Martin decided to make a minority report. When he had prepared it, it recommended the seating of thirty Russell delegates and four Dockery delegates. Mr. Geo. Smathers, of the committee, made a minority report in some cases, but in every such case he seemed to strive to arrive at fairness and justice. In cases where the evidence was so complicated as to make it impossible to arrive at actual knowledge, he favored dividing the vote of the county equally among the contesting delegations. And so when the convention was called to order at 12 o'clock on Friday, the report of the credentials committee came before the body as described above, viz: a majority report favoring the seating of eighteen Dockery delegates and sixteen Russell delegates, and a minority report (signed by only one member of the committee) favoring the seating of thirty Russell delegates and four Dockery delegates. To adopt the majority report the nomination of Col. Dockery on the first ballot would be made dangerously close, and here is where the combination of Russell and Boyd forces got their work in. The incidents accompanying the carrying out of this plan were not specially interesting beyond the fact that the report of one man was taken and approved by the combine against Dockery instead of the report of eight men. There were some sharp words and tumultous occurrences now and then, but the work of the combine was successfully carried out, and the Dockery forces thus materially weakened. It took four hours to complete this job, and to every fair minded man who saw it going on, it was a disgraceful and dirty job.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Delegates from all the counties having been seated, the convention proceeded to the work of permanent organization.

John C. Dancy put in nomination for permanent chairman Senator Fritchard. The Senator requested that his name be withdrawn and it was done. Marshall L. Mott and Virgil S. Lusk were then nominated. Mott was elected by a vote of 141 to 97.

J. C. L. Harris, John C. Dancy and J. T. Ellinger were elected permanent secretaries.

SENATOR FRITCHARD ENDORSED.

Judge H. G. Ewart introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Honorable Jeter C. Pritchard be named, and he is hereby named, as the candidate of the Republican party to succeed himself as United States Senator from this State, and that the delegates of this convention pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure his re-election."

This resolution was received with great applause and was carried by a rising vote.

Senator Pritchard came forward and pleasantly and gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him, having first been presented to the convention by Chairman Mott as "Jeter." The Senator then addressed the convention at some length and was attentively listened to. The basis of his speech was the tariff. He spoke of the wild management of the National finances by the Democratic party. He went into silver. "I made you a pledge on silver," he said, "and went there and voted for it, and so help me God, I intend to vote for it again." He maintained that all the benefits from silver had come from the Republicans, and accused the Democrats of trying to raise the silver question and befog the tariff.

(Continued on third page.)

WHEN SHOULD A MAN BOLT AND BOLT WHAT?

Should a Man Bolt His Party or Should he Bolt His Convictions and Principles? A Man is Either a Coward or a Traitor Who Will Follow a Party Which he Knows Will Lead to Ruin.

In a letter of recent date Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, defines his position very clearly. He says:

"Men who agree upon principle and submit their personal preferences to the arbitrament of a convention, but men who honestly differ upon the paramount public question cannot be harmonized by a national convention. Mr. Cleveland would not support a free silver candidate for the Presidency, and he should not do so if he really believes that free coinage would ruin the country, because a man's duty to his party is higher than his duty to his party. Whenever we speak of nominating a silver man we are told that he would lose the votes of the eastern Democrats. Why are the Democrats of the west and south bound to support a goldbug when eastern Democrats do not feel themselves bound to support a bimetallist? The President has set up a gold image and has commanded that we bow down and worship. I, for one, shall not do it. I shall refuse, not because I have ceased to be a Democrat, but because the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson are dearer to me than the plutocracy preached by Cleveland in the interest of Wall street.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

What the President of the United States May Do—Time to End the Atrocities Going on in the Island.

Washington Post.]

We have reached a critical stage in our relations with Spain. Observant men have long expected that such a stage would be reached sooner or later. The air has been full of portents for weeks past. It has been whispered about that the President, although he did not take action on the concurrent resolution of Congress recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, would not much longer tolerate the conditions of barbarism and anarchy notoriously prevalent in the island, and that, before the summer had fairly opened, there would be an administration utterance, in one form or another that would precipitate a crisis. It was an open secret that the government had been diligently collecting information of a military character and material for an intelligent conclusion as to the real facts of the case. Then came the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, a trained soldier, to take the place of Mr. Ramon Williams, as United States Consul-General at Havana, and the inevitable inference that such a change at such a time was fraught with deep significance. A new and strange atmosphere pervaded the State and Navy departments. There was electricity in every breath. But the crisis has come at a time and in a manner not anticipated ten days ago. It changes nothing. It simply facilitates and expedites an issue, which, in any event, must have been made before the 1st of July. Even this complication, ugly and threatening though it be, may pass without harm. It will make no difference. The conflict seems inevitable. We cannot, for our own safety, permit much longer such horrors at our very door.

Spain's predicament, meanwhile, is delicate as it is distressing. To go on with the execution of the American citizens taken on board the filibustering vessel Competitor will lead to most serious complications with the United States. To yield to our demand for delay, and for a civil trial for the American citizens now under sentence of death, will almost certainly bring on a revolution in Spain. No government can retain place at Madrid after having yielded an iota to the hated Yankees. The passions aroused in the Spanish populace by the action of Congress are only dormant. Public opinion is still as bitter and the public temper still as violent as ever before. There has been a sort of quiescence, but it is the quiescence of the tiger couchant. What adds to the danger of the situation is the firm belief, existing in the minds of ninety-nine out of every hundred Spaniards, that Spain is an infinitely more powerful nation than ours from a military standpoint of view, and the conviction that even were all other things equal, the Spanish soldier is at any time worth two or three of ours. Such ignorance and folly would seem incredible, but the fact remains, and is the most mischievous factor in the equation. We are dealing not only with a serious and threatening problem, but with a nation saturated with ignorance and vanity. It is impossible to predict with any confidence a peaceful and intelligent consummation.

But, however the pending complication may result, we are firm in opinion that the Cuban insurrection will be terminated within six months. It is conceivable that this country can much longer connive at such a state of barbarism, such hideous atrocities, such inhuman deeds as now daily shock the civilized world. American citizens have millions invested in the island and the Spanish government is unable to protect them. Law and order no longer exist. The lives and the liberties of our people sojourning in Cuba are constantly threatened, if not actually violated. The whole thing is a horror and a reproach to Christendom. It cannot last much longer. It should not be permitted to last.

South Dakota Safe.

The Representative.]

We are glad to hear that there is almost a certainty that the People's Party will carry South Dakota this fall, and a strong probability, if they do, that Hon. H. L. Loucks will be elected Senator. We are not opposing Senator Kyle; he has done well in his high office; but we desire to say that no man in the United States has given greater devotion and ability to the cause of reform than Mr. Loucks. Under circumstances that would have crushed most men to the earth he has persistently fought the battle of Reform, and if placed in the United States Senate the whole world would hear from him. I. D.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Mr. Jas. H. Foy Asks Some Questions, That Will Lead to the Realm of Light.

JACKSON AND THE BANKS.

He Sent the Tigress to the Jungle—But She Has Returned With Three Thousand Whelps—The Impudence of the Money Power—Words of Solemn Warning.

For The Caucasian.]

RICHLANDS, Onslow Co., May 15, '96.—Will some Democrat or Republican give a sensible reason why the Congress of the United States should issue ten kinds of money which were in circulation in July, 1895, to-wit: Gold coin, silver dollars, subsidiary silver coin, minor coin, gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes, currency certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, national bank notes? Was this done to accommodate legalized thieves who deal in money, or for what good reason was it done? Three kinds of money is all that ought to be issued as primary money, to-wit: gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes, and the money issued by the general government should be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private to the amount specified by law, and attach heavy penalties for any one to receive it or pay it out for less than its face value.

The subsidiary money from 50 cents to 10 cents to be a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of $20.00; and the minor coin, from 5 cents to 1 cent, to be a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of $10.00.

The law makes and unmakes money. The Constitution of the United States of America gives Congress the power and denies it to the States, and that power ought not to be referred to corporations or banks. Since the contraction of the currency in 1866 and the demonetization of silver in 1873, tens of thousands of our best and truest men have been swept into the vortex of financial ruin.

There is no need of a redeemable note of the United States. Use it until unfit for use, return it to be destroyed and a new note to be issued in its place like recoining silver or gold when worn until it was unfit for use. We ask for a currency for our nation unchanged in value, and per capita to be controlled by Congress; and not ten kinds of money and eight of these unredeemable.

There are five Mints in the United States, four Assay offices, nine Sub-Treasuries. All the officers receive large salaries. The Sub-Treasury was established in 1845, under J. K. Polk's administration. Up to that time banks used our money.

"Old Hickory" vetoed the United States bank in 1832. He knocked the United States bank a-kiting. He sent that tigress to the jungles. The two old parties have brought her back with 3,000 whelps.

Two new mints were established under "Old Hickory's" administration and set actively to work to coin money. TO MINT MONEY. The shining metal, silver dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars together with gold coin came out among the people; prices rose; the people were happy; the country rejoiced, and Andrew Jackson retired to private life one among the most popular Presidents we ever had.

The silver dollars, halves and quarters were called by the rank and file of the people Jackson halves and Jackson quarters. O, for another Jackson!

We demand that the five mints of the United States be at once thrown open, and if they cannot mint the silver and gold fast enough let new mints be built and all set actively at work to mint silver 16 to 1, free and unlimited with gold. If a flood of silver comes, let it come. We can use it, if not for money, for pitchers, mugs, knives, plates, spoons, silver service for churches, candle sticks, &c. Why the gold reserve? Why is gold and silver bullion in the nine Sub-Treasuries lying idle? No more good than bolts of brass, plugs of iron to the people, not coined. Is it to form an excuse to issue more bonds to borrow gold to be pumped out of the Treasury by gold gamblers? Let it coin all that is on hand not coined.

Let us be in reality with our party and have a fixed purpose and be absolutely honest and candid. Select strong men as our leaders—men of thought and of principle; men who will send forth an upward growth from the bottom, and break the crust now forming over us before it gets so hard that it will require human blood to break it.

Let the bondholder who is exempt from taxes and is paid interest in advance in gold, remember that we, the rank and file of the people, have to use a moneyed paper note of a national bank which is not a legal tender between us in payment of debts, and our currency is at the mercy of national banks to expand it or contract it. Gold for the rich and hybrid paper money for the poor! Day is breaking. History may repeat itself. So sleep a few nights if sleep you can, before you, President Cleveland, Sherman, Carlisle, & Co., or any power grants the issue of 100 per cent. of your bonds instead of 90 per cent. as it is now, or issues any more gold bonds.

"O shades of Jackson! can it be,
That this is all that remains of thee?"
"Could life awake in the limb of the bronze
And blaze in the burnished eye,
What would you do with the moment of time,
Ye men of the days gone by?"

If Jackson were here to-day I think he would burst the political rotundity of this government wide open.

Bondholder, think of ex-slave owners, registration bureaus, and then remember your bond. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

The wealth of a nation does not comprise its gold and silver only, but its agricultural products, manufactured fabrics, mines, and various industries, turning out untold wealth and articles for exportation, and an excess of these will bring gold and silver to our doors. The nation that always exports more than it imports is getting rich. The farmer who buys more each year at the village store than he carries off his plantation to sell will sooner or later make an assignment. Gold or silver, locked up in our drawers is of no more value than so many brick-bats. We got along about thirteen years without gold or silver. United States notes, good in every part of the nation, and backed by the whole property of the nation, the blood and the life of every loyal man to his government is beyond question good money. Let gold and silver hide itself, flee from the country, but with a law of the nation making these notes a legal tender we may rest secure on the property of 70,000,000 of people, the hammer will be heard in the land, the roar of machinery increased, mines will be opened, forges will be lighted, farm products go up, peace restored, schoolhouses built and churches go up and God worshipped.

Should we need gold to pay off the unlawful bonds issued by the government, the government could send out agents with the United States notes, buy cotton, naval stores, rice, tobacco, lumber, beef, pork, all kinds of farm products and manufactured goods, ship to other markets and get gold to pay off these unholy, ungodly bonds and issue no more.

I congratulate W. H. Kitchin on his bold and manly letter in your paper of the 16th. I congratulate Senator Butler on his course in the Senate. I joined the Peoples Party for principle, and not to co-operate with either of the old parties only on principle. Stand to your guns. If go down we must, go down without a blemish on the folds of our flag. It is a dark and foul blot on the character and name of North Carolina to have contested elections. A lawful vote and an honest count—fair play under our government is all we desire. A government of the people, a government for the people, and a government by the people.

It will take more produce to-day—cotton, wheat, tobacco, naval stores, rice, &c.,—to pay the national debt than it would have done at the close of the war. A national debt is a national calamity. J. K. Polk said at the close of the war with Mexico, in his message to Congress in 1848, to adopt proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt: "It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions, that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the Treasury will enable the government to pay it off." Washington said: "Avoid the accumulation of debt not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in times of peace to discharge the debts and not throw upon posterity the burden we ourselves ought to bear."

The old United States bank held and speculated on large amounts of our money. Jackson removed the deposit in 1833. In the House of Representatives a committee was appointed in 1834 to investigate the affairs of the bank. J. K. Polk was on the committee. The committee reported to the House "their inability to make the necessary investigation on account of the impediments thrown in the way by the bank, and a refusal of the officers and directors of the bank to produce the books or testify." The committee moved a resolution to the House to bring the president and directors before the House for contempt; but the same was never acted upon.

Only see what impudence grew up here, a power greater than the law of the land, and we have it now. So wake up, Deacon, and hear the truth. The government mixing its credit with our national banks and it is you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you and perpetuate and saddle upon the nation a national debt, and put us in the foot steps of Old England that a favored few may grow rich, be untaxed, and live on the taxes of the whole nation, ride us booted and spurred until a crowned head shall rule this country and noble ancestors and royal pedigrees shall ride down free government, civil and religious liberty and the best hopes of mankind sink to rise no more.

JAMES H FOY.

FOR TAYLOR AND FREE SILVER.

Tennessee Democrats Nominate the Ex-Governor.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention contains the following out-and-out free-silver plank:

"We demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution, by law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation."

It also demands laws, State and national, making gold and silver legal tender for all debts and prohibiting contracts discriminating against either; the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on issues of State banks; tariff for revenue only, and an income tax. The Administration of President Cleveland is referred to only by infe ence.

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Congressman's Clerk.

From the Chicago Times-Heral.]

We are willing to pay our public servants and to pay liberally, but we are not willing to pay for clerks who are never hired, simply that Congressmen may get a little more money for their private pockets. If members of Congress want more money for their services let them come out boldly and demand it. Let them pass the necessary laws providing for it, but let them not hide themselves behind the petty excuse that they need more clerks.

A CONVERT TO GOLDBUGGERY.

The Hickory Mercury Draws the Record of the Last Campaign on Mr. Henderson.

Mr. John S. Henderson, two years ago, canvassed this district. On every stump he told the people he was a free coinage man. He referred to his votes in Congress as proof of it. He boasted that he was as good a free silver man as his opponent, Mr. Shuford. He said he was in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. We rather suspicioned his sincerity in the matter. But we gave him the advantage of the doubt. At the same time, we claimed it looked inconsistent in him, to endorse Mr. Cleveland as he did. Sure enough! He comes out in the Observer in a long letter, explaining away his votes in Congress for free silver, and stating that he was opposed to free coinage at 16 to 1 and always had been; thus acknowledging that he was just trying to fool the voters two years ago.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS OUT.

He Says There is No Doubt McKinley Favors the Gold Standard.

At a meeting of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Republican club from Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, was read. In the letter Mr. Sherman says:

"There can be no doubt of the opinion of Maj. McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise, to the Republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value. He, in common with myself and others, believes that silver should be employed as money, always, however, to be maintained at par with gold.

"The convenience of silver coins for the minor transactions of life is so manifest that no sound money man would desire its discontinuance, but upon the primary condition that its coinage should be limited and its purchasing power maintained by the fiat of of the government at par with gold. He believes, as I do, that a tariff should be adopted that will impartially protect all American industries from undue competition with foreign productions that can be and ought to be produced in the United States."

Resolutions were adopted embodying the principles of the Republican party.

ONE CENT A DAY.

The Swindlers Have Kept The People Fighting Over It For Twenty-Five Years.

Suppose we take the entire custom revenue of 1890—$220,668,585—and divide it up among 70,000,000 people; it is but a little over three dollars per capita, or less than one cent a day!!!

Give us free silver and an abundant currency and good times and homes free from mortgages, and all the people industrious, prosperous and happy, and we could pay ten times the McKinley tariff and no man would feel it. Leave us in our

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SPECIAL REQUESTS TO OUR FRIENDS

Please write short, pointed communications. This office is now flooded with letters of such length as to preclude the possibility of publication unless the paper can be doubled in size and its receipts of cash also doubled.

* * *

Please do not send us stamps in warm weather. They gum and stick and usually prove to be almost worthless after having come through the mails.

* * *

Please request the secretaries of your various county conventions to send us AT ONCE the names and post office addresses of the delegates elected to Congressional, State and National conventions.

* * *

☞County chairmen are especially requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of township chairmen for the year 1896.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL GYMNASTICS.

Republican conventions have been held in forty States. Twenty-two of these conventions declared for the gold standard. Among these is the "Black and Tan" Republican convention of Texas.

Ten of the conventions like to have broken their backbones and split themselves open by what is known as "straddling" the issue; and to an honest man these "straddles" are inexpressibly disgusting and contemptible. A good specimen is shown in the plank adopted by the Republican convention held in Raleigh last week. Among these "straddling" conventions is the "Lilly white" Republican crowd of Texas.

Seven of the conventions declared for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and said what they meant, and we hope meant what they said.

Two conventions dodged the question completely, saying nothing about the financial question.

* * *

We believe only one State among those that declared for silver has shown any consistency. That State is Colorado. The convention there told their delegates to follow the lead of Senator Teller, and he has declared that he would walk out of the national convention if it declared for a gold standard.

* * *

Some strong Republican advocates of silver in other States will probably bolt a gold standard platform, but no other convention instructions have been given to do so. As a rule the States declaring for the gold standard endorsed McKinley for President. The silver States also, as a rule, endorsed McKinley. All the "straddling" States endorsed McKinley. He is himself, a weak, cowardly, wobbly "straddler;" and his platform is what was brought before the Republicans of North Carolina by Senator Pritchard and adopted by them under the leadership of that Senator.

* * *

Now take the facts as they are stated above, and they are taken from the actual records, and see what can be made of them. Will Senator Pritchard continue to assert that the Republican party is friendly to silver? Will he continue to try to make the people of this State believe he is a supporter of free silver after having cut a dozen syntactical somersaults in trying to say he *is* and that he *is not* at the same time? Is it possible that a man, who has been sent from North Carolina to to the United States Senate, has so little sense as to think that because he has fooled the people once, they are going to be such "cussed" fools as to allow him to do it again?

* * *

We hope he does not think so. If he does, THE CAUCASIAN desires to go on record as saying here and now that he will be LEFT. The power exists among the people of this State to select, as their national representatives, men who are not afraid to declare for and support a principle in unequivocal language and action. Men who will do this are not wanting. And it shall be our aim and purpose to see, so far as consistently and honorably lies within our power, that the power which exists among the people shall be exercised to the repudiation of any man or party that has not the courage and honesty to declare for a vital principle in terms that admit of no double construction.

"IT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY COMMUNICATED," &C.

The Republican convention capped the climax of inexpressible absurdity by adoping in its order of business the following:

"It has been officially communicated to the Republican convention by the Populists that they favor co-operation with the Republicans on State, Congressional and local affairs in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Republicans."

The proposition referred to here is that one made by the Republicans at the meeting of the Peoples Party State executive committee held in Raleigh, on April 16th and 17th—the same proposition which was based on spoils and plunder with not a vestige of principle or common decency in it.

* * *

Now, no man or set of men, that can get any sort of recognition from THE CAUCASIAN as Populists ever sent any such communication as it claims to have received. And while we cannot speak for the Peoples Party State convention in advance, it is nevertheless our firm conviction that those men claiming to be Populists, and who made the proposition the Republicans claim to have received, will be looked upon with the gravest suspicion by the Populist convention, and if they intrude themselves there in any way or form, they will come without being wanted and without welcome.

* * *

A number of Populists in the State received, soon after the meeting of the State committee, a circular letter signed by Messrs. Amos and Gill, of Vance county. The purpose of that circular was to have a meeting of Populists in Raleigh when the Republican convention met to arrange for fusion on ANY TERMS the Republicans might name, provided, of course, that Messrs. Amos and Gill should be retained by Republican votes in the little county offices they now hold. "We have got Vance county just like we want it" seems to be the only reason they have ever advanced for this course of proceedure.

* * *

Less than twenty people responded to their call, though it is reported that they claimed to represent SEVENTY COUNTIES. The truth, so far as THE CAUCASIAN could ascertain it, was that only two counties had delegates present who represented any body. These were Vance and Montgomery, and about one-fourth of the whole number that attended the meeting were from Vance county.

* * *

The "convention" sent a committee to the Republicans to arrange for "fusion." The "convention" demanded that the Populists be accorded the nomination for Governor. The Republicans said "nit." Then most of the "convention" withdrew from itself. In fact the largest part of those who attended the meeting were present for the purpose of trying to keep the CALLERS of the "convention" from doing anything foolish or wild. When this element withdrew, there were only about seven men in the "convention" and four or five of these were from the county which Messrs. Amos and Gill had "just like they wanted it!!"

* * *

This "convention" of seven (if there were that many) then sent word to the Republicans that they would accept the proposition made by the Republicans to the State committee on April 16th and 17th; and this—THIS pronunciamento from the mighty, imposing, colossal irresistible "convention" of five from Vance and one or two from some where else, is the basis of the assertion by the Republicans that "it has been officially communicated," &c.

* * *

Now it further appears that in consequence of this "official communication" the Republican convention left open five places on the State ticket to be filled by—some other convention. In case the Amos-Gill convention shall decide to fill it for the Republicans, it will take nearly every member of the Amos-Gill convention to do the filling up.

* * *

The Republican convention must have felt an appalling need for voters, since by its action it showed it was willing to give a big office for one and two-sevenths of a voter, while at the same time the whole voter would have to take one of the offices—or rather, try to get it.

SENATOR PRITCHARD AND SILVER.

Senator Pritchard, the North Carolina champion of McKinley, the goldbug and monopoly tool, still claims to stand for silver. But he won't say so in plain terms. He will not have an unequivocal declaration for silver in his State platform. He could declare for silver in a few words and be understood, but no! He is such an admirer of McKinley, that McKinley must be imitated; and the way the Senator declares for silver is a great game of beating the devil around the bush.

* * *

His silver plank is a disgusting dodge and a disgraceful straddle. It is an "affair" that may be considered and construed in any way that may be demanded by a goldbug. Senator Pritchard may know his crowd, and may be convinced that he can fool them, and perhaps he can.

* * *

But the day of equivocation and straddling has passed with honest and intelligent men, and the failure of Senator Pritchard to say in plain terms that he favored free silver at 16 to 1, or rather his use of a hundred words or so to declare for silver when he could have done so in seventeen words, stamps him as a "straddle" bug, which is even worse than an avowed goldbug. Read the plank in the platform elsewhere.

THE BEST AND THE WORST.

The best thing the Republican convention did (if it means it) was to declare in favor of taking the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction out of politics. This suggestion was publicly made by Maj. W. A. Guthrie two or three weeks ago.

* * *

The worst thing the convention did was to put up a straddle financial plank. How a party with any sort of sense can have the cheek to try to fool the people with "straddles" to-day is beyond our comprehension. A party that persists in treating the people as though they were a conglomeration of infernal fools, is a party that will not do to trust.

At a meeting of the leading colored men of Raleigh it was decided that they would support no man for the legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond, for the United States Senate.

DON'T BE DECEIVED AGAIN!

The Democratic machine is now making more fair promises. "Give us another chance—we will keep our promise this time;"—is what they are now saying. "Just try us one more time,—we will not fool you this time."

* * *

Any man who will be fooled again by this machine party deserves to be fooled. "But," says another, "we will put up an honest silver man for President this time."

* * *

We don't care what you promise at your convention, you can't promise any more this time than you did before. You can keep your promises or undo the wrongs that you have done.

* * *

The people have no confidence in your party or promises. You can't fool a single man into joining you. Besides thousands will leave your ranks this year, no matter what you promise. The Democratic party can not win. The people will not trust it again. Let every patriot in the two old parties join the Peoples Party.

INCLINED TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

We note that the State Democratic convention of Tennessee has declared, in its platform, for two special features which are now interesting the people of North Carolina, and which were suggested by two prominent North Carolinians. One is to prevent discriminating contracts. This is in line with Senator Butler's bill to prevent the making of gold contracts. The bill was introduced into the Senate and Congress is asked to enact it into a law. If this fails the States have a full constitutional right to prevent such contracts by State legislative enactment.

* * *

The Tennessee convention also demands laws, STATE and National, making gold and silver legal tender. This is in line with the suggestion of Maj. W. A. Guthrie that a State has full conititutional rights to make gold and silver coin full legal tender by State legislative enactment if Congress should fail to do so. The suggestions of these two prominent tar-heels are gaining favor everywhere, and are foreshadowing an inclination of the various States to protect themselves from impositions which may possibly be put upon them by an administration owned and controlled by plutocrats and monopolists.

WHERE ANDREW JACKSON STOOD.

The goldbug Charlotte Observer has the cheek to claim that Andrew Jackson was for "sound money." This is a brazen insult to the great and patriote dead. President Jackson not only fought and defeated the banks, which were then, as now, trying to control the currency of the country, but he stood squarely for free silver at 16 to 1.

* * *

In 1834 Andrew Jackson signed a bill which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any foreign government. The act of 1834 (as to silver dollars) stood until 1873, when it was repealed without public discussion before the people, and the advocates of free coinage are simply trying to restore to the statute books the Andrew Jackson law.

"A SCHEME THAT WILL BEAT WALL STREET."

We clip the following from the editorial columns of the San Diego Daily Vidette, a leading daily paper of California, of May 2d:

"Senator Butler, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate making Mexican silver dollars, Japanese yen, and the trade dollar equal in value and full legal tender for all debts public and private. Senator Butler declared that if the Federal government refused to make these coins legal tender the States had the power to do so, and that he would advise the State of North Carolina to exercise its Constitutional rights in the matter, and he hoped other States would adopt the same course. During the civil war California had a statutory law which made the Mexican and Spanish silver coin a legal tender for all debts, and notwithstanding the national paper currency was repudiated by California and was not in circulation as money, we had more money for business purposes in the hands of the people, than any other State in the Union, making California the most prosperous State of the republic."

"THE NEW ERA"

We are glad to welcome "The New Era," published and edited by Mr. B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, N. C. It is a seven column, all home print, clean, and strong weekly paper. It boldly takes a stand on the side of the people. It puts financial reform and good government above any party. It says there is no hope for relief from either one of the old parties. We clip the following from its salutatory:

"The Democratic party at Chicago may declare for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and upon the parity of 16 to 1, but the party is hopelessly divided upon that issue, and the people will not trust it.

Its usefulness as a party organization is gone. It has gone before the people pledged to policies sanctioned by the people only to be betrayed by its chosen executive and a small section of the party until Democracy is a stench in the nostrils of the people."

Send for a sample copy. Address "The New Era," Wilmington, N. C.

OUR FOE MAKES FUN.

If the effort to hold a Populist convention here last week had even made a showing, our Democratic friends (the enemy) would have lauded it to the skies, and sent broadcast over the country reports that the Peoples Party was split. But the affair was such a fiasco that even the political enemy speaks of it with contempt. The News and Observer speaking of it says:

"This rump concern, representing a few office-seekers, gives it out that it appointed a committee to confer with the Republican leaders, and that an agreement had been made for fusion on the terms proposed by the Republican executive committee.

On all sides yesterday, the Republicans said: "The Populists have given up to us, surrendered and come to our terms. They will accept what we will give them. We have made arrangements with their representatives, and the thing is fixed now, and Butler, the Progressive Farmer and THE CAUCASIAN can come along or not, just as they please." The Populists may or may not fuse with the Republicans. It is a matter of no concern to us, but the pretense that there was a meeting of Populists here this week is the greatest fraud of this day of frauds and shams. The little coterie of office-holders presented a farcical fiasco—only that and nothing more.

* * *

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer speaks of the "rump" convention as follows:

"Senator Pritchard said that it looked to him like that there were two or three hundred of these Populist who wanted fusion; that at every turn he met one who said: "How do you do, Senator? I am with you for fusion." Your correspondent suggested that these amiable Populists were numerous just as the cow horns were in the New England trade. The seller sold the horns at the front door of the store, while his accomplice stole them out of the rear door, thus keeping up a continuous circuit of the same horns."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CAUCASIAN learns that while the fight was going on, the Russell supporters industriously circulated the report that Russell had an understanding with the Populist State committee, Chairman Butler &c., and that if he were nominated, co-operation with the Populists would be certain. When Russell came on the stage after he was nominated he said:

"We will appeal from the Populist committee to the Populist men. We may not fuse with the leaders; we will fuse with the voters whether they want it or not. The fact that a committee rejected it does not show that the people have rejected it. Your executive committee ought to have authority to fuse. The Republicans stand for great principles, and are not to be absorbed by the Populists or any other party."

This shows that Russell's supporters had been lying, if they circulated those reports, and it also gives the lie to certain statements made in Democratic papers that Butler and Russell had an understanding looking to fusion.

"Talk about war; why, my dear reader, if the teeming millions of these Northern States really thought that there was danger to-day of free and unlimited coinage of silver, an army for gold could be raised in 24 hours that would have more fighting men in it than any army ever seen on earth before."—New York correspondent of Charlotte Observer.

Talk about sedition, treason and anarchy! Here it is dressed down and polished. And the teeming millions of the Northern States will fight for gold, will they? Yes, we have no doubt that the men who control such damnable hirelings and tools as Cleveland and Carlisle would precipitate war if they could before they would accord to the people the justice and rights of which they have been robbed. But this sort of brutal bluff will have no weight with the people. This silver question is up for settlement, and it will never be settled until settled right. If its settlement involves bloody revolution, then the revolution is inevitable, for the settlement must come and will come just as sure as God reigns.

Last week we announced that Col. Jas. H. Holt, Jr., who had always been a Democrat, would go to the Republican national convention as a supporter of McKinley. He was elected a delegate by the Fifth district congressional convention. But at Goldsboro last Saturday he saw a Russell-McKinley demonstration which seems to have made him sick. He wrote a letter at once, declaring he was going back to the Democrats. A party that can't hold good recruits can't hope for much success. Moral: When you want to get away from fraud, don't jump from one old party to the other. You don't gain by it. Come to the Peoples Party.

The action of President Cleveland on last Thursday, in putting the whole force of the government by one stroke of his pen under the civil service, recalls the bill which Col. Skinner introduced a month or more ago to repeal the whole civil service law. The majority of the people of North Carolina believe with the late Senator Vance, that this civil service affair is a mammoth humbug and a fraud; and it certainly is as managed by the last two administrations. What will be the result of this last sweeping order of the President, only time can show; but it may be before long that the people will demand of their Representatives that they pass Col. Skinner's bill to repeal the whole outfit.

Some time ago Senator Pritchard voted for a bill in the Senate to give hundreds of thousand dollars of the people's money to big ship building corporations and steamship lines. His people, or the people who vote for him, do not know any thing about this. Neither did they catch on to his shrewd scheme to have the State platform declare in favor of protecting ship builders and ship owners. The "protection" means voting them money, and now the Senator can vindicate himself to his constituents by pointing to the platform they so blindly adopted. See?

There seems to be danger in the professions and pledges made by the old parties. There is a big risk in believing either one. For instance, the Republicans have been "whooping her up" for honest elections; have been crying out for an honest ballot and a fair count, and yet the very first thing they did in the convention was to begin to filch and steal votes from among themselves. Lord deliver us from any such honest ballot and fair count system as this.

The Dockery men were not a bit phased with their defeat. The onlooker can testify that they made a square, open, manly fight. They had no deal—no collusion. If they could win by virtue of their own strength they wanted the victory—not otherwise. When combinations were made against them they opposed their own following to the foe, and when they were defeated they had the satisfaction of knowing they went down honorably and with their colors of true blue waving to the last.

When the vote was announced that nominated Russell, Mr. O. J. Spears, who had been an ardent Dockery supporter, took the stage and moved to make the nomination of Russell unanimous. A thundering, jarring chorus of "noes" greeted his motion, and it was so evident that there was no unanimity, the chairman never put the motion to the house.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Observer says: "Senator Butler joined the Episcopal church here Sunday, and his son, Marion, Jr., was baptized at the same time."

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE TELLER

He Will Go to St. Louis at the Head of the Colorado Delegation, Instructed to Bolt if a Goldbug is Nominated.

THE DUPONT CASE SETTLED.

The Senate Decides Against the Delaware Claimant by the Narrow Vote of 31 to 30 Silver Sentiment in the South and West Increases—Congressman Cockrell of Texas, is out in a Card to His Constituents—Montana and Idaho Have Elected Free Silver Delegations to St. Louis to Stand With Teller—John Sherman to be Secretary of the Treasury—Butler's Notice That He Will Call up His Bill to Prevent Further Issues of Bonds Meets With a Vigorous Protest From Senator Hill—A Monument for Generals Nash and Davidson—Durham Public Building.

Special to The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1896:—On last Friday, the Senate decided by a vote of thirty-one to thirty that Henry A. Dupont, who was contesting for a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Delaware, was not entitled to a seat. This matter has been discussed in the Senate, off an on, for over a month, and has attracted no little attention. Mr. Dupont got exactly one-half of the votes of the joint assembly of the Delaware legislature. Not having received a majority, the legislature declared that he had not been elected. The legislature was deadlocked, and adjourned without electing anyone. Mr. Dupont claimed that one of the persons voting against him in the legislature was not entitled to a seat in that body, and that if that person had not voted, the vote which he received would have made a majority. The member of the legislature, referred to, was none other than the President of the State Senate of Delaware. In Delaware, there is no Lieutenant-Governor. The President of the Senate is elected from among the body of the Senate, and, is, therefore, a Senator. The Constitution provides that in case of the death of the Governor of the State, that the President of the Senate shall temporarily exercise the office of the Governor until a Governor can be elected. In this case the Governor of Delaware died, and the President of the Senate was acting as Governor, but also acted as a Senator and voted on the question of electing a Senator. The whole question turned upon whether or not the President of the Senate, while temporarily exercising the office of Governor, had the right to vote on any question coming before the legislature.

There was a similar case in North Carolina under its old Constitution, which, like the Constitution of Delaware did not provide for a Lieutenant-Governor, but provided that the President of the Senate should temporarily exercise the office of Governor in case of the Governor's death. Warren Winslow, a Senator from Cumberland county, was President of the Senate when the then Governor of North Carolina died. Mr. Winslow at once began to exercise the office of Governor, but also continued to exercise the duties and functions of a Senator. The question was raised as to whether or not he had such a right. The matter was ably debated in the Senate by such distinguished men as Governor Graham and other members of that body, and the State Senate of North Carolina decided that Mr. Winslow, though temporarily exercising the office of Governor, was still a Senator and President of the Senate, and had a right to preside over the Senate and vote on all questions. This exactly covers the Dupont case, which has just been decided by the United States Senate. The argument made by Mr. Warren Winslow on that occasion was a very clear and powerful one, and Senator Gray quoted from it in his argument on this case in the United States Senate.

COLORADO ENDORSES TELLER AND TURNS DOWN WOLCOTT.

In addition to what Senator Teller said recently in the Senate, setting forth his position for the coming campaign, stating positively that he would not support a gold man if his party nominated one, but would stand by the people and financial reform under all circumstances, he sent a few days ago an official statement to the Chairman of the Republican committee of his State, saying that he would not go as a delegate to the Republican national convention unless his State endorsed his position, and authorized him and the delegates to withdraw from the convention if a gold platform and a gold candidate, or a straddling platform and a doubtful candidate were put forward. He closed his letter with the following sentence:

"If this course puts me out of sympathy with the Republican sentiment of the State, as a portion of the Republican press allege it will, I accept that result with all of its logical consequences in preference to an abandonmrnt of principle and a stultification of my record."

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Senator Wolcott, the other Senator from Colorado, sent a letter to the chairman of the Republican committee of his State, saying that he would stand by the party and support the nominee, no matter who he was or what the platform was. News comes from Colorado that at their State convention on last Friday, the State convention endorsed the position of Senator Teller, elected him as a delegate, and put him at the head of the delegation to the Republican national convention, and that it refused to endorse Senator Wolcott or to send him as a delegate. This shows that the people of Colorado are in earnest and propose to stand by their convictions this year and vote for their own interests and the welfare of the South and West, no matter what party conventions may do. Inasmuch as the Peoples Party will be the only one that will take a square stand for financial reform and the welfare of the people, it is absolutely certain that the electoral vote of that State will be cast for the Peoples Party candidate for President.

OTHER WESTERN STATES WILL FOLLOW.

The Republican State convention, of Montana, has declared for free silver and against the gold standard under all circumstances, and has elected Senator Carter, Senator Mantle, and Congressman Hartman of that State as delegates at large to the Republican national convention. Senators Carter and Mantle signed that noted silver resolution which was signed by Senator Teller and fifteen other free silver Republican Senators. It is known that they will stand by that resolution and take the same position in the national convention that Senator Teller takes. Idaho has sent Senator Dubois as a delegate, and he will also stand true to silver and will follow the lead of Senator Teller. The State of Wyoming and other Western States are expected to take the same position. It is to be hoped that the Republican delegation from North Carolina, under the lead of Senator Pritchard, who also signed that resolution will join hands with these western States when the supreme test comes, and repudiate any goldbug put up by the Republican national convention. Everyone admits that it is absolutely necessary for the South and West to join hands and make a fight before we can ever secure financial reform, and this is the golden opportunity for such a consummation.

CONGRESSMAN COCKRELL, OF TEXAS, SPEAKS OUT.

Representative Cockrell, of Texas, who has for a long time been a member of the House, and who is a brother of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has written a letter to the people of his district in Texas declining to be the Democratic candidate for Congress unless he is nominated with the understanding that he will not vote for the nominee of the Democratic convention for President, if that nominee is a goldbug or a straddlebug. He says that he is determined to be free to do what he thinks is right and best for his people irrespective of party. In closing his letter he says:

"The gold standard once recognized by law and backed by the wealth of the world, nothing short of a bloody revolution could wipe it out and bring relief to an over-burdened people. The people must take a stand for their liberties. I, for one, am tired of parading under a Democratic banner which has been so foully besmirched by men who claimed to be Democrats, but who are agents of the British gold trust."

This shows that the spirit of independence and patriotism is growing in the South as well as in the West. Each day the outlook grows brighter that the patriots of all parties will unite with the Peoples Party at St. Louis, on July 22d, and join hands in redeeming this country from the clutch of the British goldbugs and their American Tory allies.

WATCH FREE SILVER (?) MONOPOLISTS.

There are in Congress a certain class of silver Democrats and silver Republicans who, on nearly every question where there is a contest between the people and railroad corporations, or other monopolies, vote against the people and with the monopolies. It may be questioned whether or not such men are at heart true silver men. Their votes on other questions, besides silver, would give strong color to the belief that they simply voted for free silver because the sentiment is so strongly that way among their constituents, while at heart they are the other way. A man who stands for the corporations and monopolies against the people is certainly at heart a gold man, just as all gold men naturally stand in with all the monopolies and combines. We make this prediction, that those Congressmen and Senators who claim to be silver men, yet who always vote with the monopolists on other questions, will be the kind of silver men who will stick to their parties no matter who is nominated or what kind of a platform he is on. It is the silver man who is not only for silver but also against trusts and monopolies who will stand squarely by the people when the test comes, and put principle and country above party. In short the best test for a true friend of the people is the position which Congressmen take on questions relating to corporations, monopolies and trusts. We expect, at some future time to publish the votes of the members of Congress on certain questions where there was a conflict between the interests of the people and the greed of the monopolists, and show which so-called silver men voted against the people.

TWO DANGEROUS BILLS.

Senator Hill has reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill creating two classes of contempt cases. The bill makes any refusal to obey the order of the court, or any disrespect of the court committed in the presence of the court, a *direct* contempt. It provides that when any of these offences are committed beyond the presence of the court that they shall be known as *indirect* contempt. In effect the bill creates a new class of contempt cases not heretofore recognized by law, and, besides, denies to the men accused the right of trial by jury, except with the consent of the court. The purpose of this bill is to make legal the very things which Federal Courts have been recently doing without any warrant of law; notably, when the courts had Debs arrested and imprisoned without any trial by jury, because, as the court alleged, he was guilty of contempt, though it was not claimed that the contempt alleged was committed in the presence of the court. It is safe to say that this bill will not be allowed to pass the Senate unless it is amended so as to at least guarantee to every man a trial by jury. Senator Allen has already introduced an amendment to this bill making such a provision, and also making other material amendments thereto.

The second bill is one reported by the Commerce committee which proposes to repeal that section of the present inter-state commerce law which makes the punishment in refusing to testify before the court either fine or imprisonment, or both. The bill limits the punishment in such cases to simply a fine. The object of this bill is to protect rich monopolies and the managers of trusts who do not want to be forced to testify before the courts, and who are willing to pay a liberal fine, but who seriously object to being sent to prison. This bill will be vigorously fought by the Peoples Party Senators, aided, it is hoped, by a number of men in the old parties.

* * *

It is generally conceded that if McKinley should be nominated and elected President, that John Sherman would be his Secretary of Treasury. In short, every man who votes for McKinley for President had just as well vote for John Sherman, for he will inspire and control the action of the administration on all financial questions.

* * *

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, who has been posing as a free silver man, and who has been talked of by the free silver Democrats as a probable candidate for the Presidency, is out in an interview in which he hedges and straddles on the money question. It is hard to tell from his interview just where he stands; but one thing is plain, and that is that he is opposed to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This means that the Indiana delegation to the National Democratic Convention will not stand squarely for silver, but will be ready to hedge, straddle and dodge. The indication now is that the gold men will control the delegates from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention.

A BILL TO PREVENT A FURTHER ISSUE OF BOODS.

On last Friday Senator Butler called attention to the fact that the administration had started up the "endless chain" again, and was drawing gold from the treasury at the rate of over one million dollars per day. He showed that over fifty million dollars had been drawn out from the treasury since the first day of last February without a single thing to show for it. He pointed out that, at this rate, Cleveland would be sure to issue more bonds during the present summer, therefore, that it was the duty of Congress before it adjourned to pass his bill, or some bill like it to prevent further issue of bonds without the consent of Congress. Senator Butler then asked unanimous consent to fix a day when the Senate would vote on this bill to prevent the further issue of bonds. Senator Hill promptly objected, whereupon, Senator Butler gave notice that as soon as the present appropriation bill was disposed of, he would move to take up his bill for consideration and action. It is probable that the fight over this bill will come up next week.

Senator Butler has succeeded in passing through the Senate his bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of the monuments to Brigadier-Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson of the Revolutionary war.

He has also gotten a favorable report from the committee on public Buildings and Grounds on his bill providing for the erection of a public building in Durham. The committee, however, on the recommendation of the Government Architect, recommended that the appropriation be cut down to $125,000.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

How Russell Talked Before He Got the Nomination—How He Talked Afterward.

WHEN HE DIDN'T HAVE IT.

The negro is a free citizen. I was disfranchised by the Democrats with the negroes. I honor the race and rejoice in their prosperity. I want to see them educated and taking their stand alongside of their white brethren. . . . . I never called the negro savages. I said there were white savages and there were black savages. . . . . If I am elected Governor I promise you (the audience composed almost solely of negroes) that the nags who put me there shall have all the oats and fodder there to give."—Extract from speech of Daniel L. Russell, in Metropolitan Hall, April 29th, 1896.

WHEN HE GOT IT.

"I entertain a sentiment of deep gratitude to the negro: I believe in preserving property rights. It is well known that I do not believe in putting property under control of the man who do not hold property. I stand for the rights and liberties and opportunities of the negroes. . . . . I have been told that when I was a baby I sucked the breast of a negro woman. I judge from the adult development that the milk must have been nutritiousand wholesome."—Extract from Russell's speech accepting nomination for Governor, May 15th.

Moody Questions Russell.

The following letter has been addressed to Daniel L. Russell:

"HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL:

"Will you be so kind as to answer the following questions:

"1. Did you vote the State and National Republican tickets nominated in the year of grace, 1888, by the Republican party?

"2. Did you vote the State and National ticket of the Republican party in the year of grace, 1892, as nominated by the Republican convention of North Carolina? JAS. M. MOODY."

Mr. Russell has not answered the questions as yet.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Programme of Exercises—Address by Vice-President Stevenson.

The exercises of commencement will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, May 31, in Gerrard hall, by Bishop Edward Rondthaler, of the Moravian Church.

The annual meeting of the Dialectic and Philanthropic literary societies will be held Tuesday night, June 2, at 8 o'clock, in their halls. On Wednesday, June 3, the board of trustees will meet in Person hall at noon; the Senior Class Day Exercises will be held at 5 o'clock p. m. in Memorial hall; the annual contest in oratory between the representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic literary societies at 8 o'clock p. m. in Memorial hall, and the Faculty Reception at 10 o'clock p. m. in the gymnasium.

Thursday, June 4, is commencement day. The alumni association will meet in Gerrard hall at 10 o'clock. The commencement exercises will be held in Memorial hall at 11 o'clock. The graduates will deliver their orations, present their theses and receive their diplomas.

Vice-President Adlai Stevenson will present the diplomas and make an address. A public reception will be given the Vice-President, so that everybody may greet him and shake his hand.

In the afternoon a game of base-ball will be played in the athletic field.

The Glee Club will give its annual concert at 8 p. m. in Gerrard hall.

Reduced rates will be given on the railroads, and special trains will be run on Thursday, June 4, (commencement day.)

Everybody is invited.

GEORGE T. WINSTON,
President.

Ninth District Democrats.

The Ninth district Democratic convention was held on the 14th, a very large number of delegates being present. Judge Geo. A. Shuford was chairman. Every county was represented. Two ballots were necessary to a choice of a congressional candidate Joseph S. Adams, of Asheville, won, the vote being Adams 171, Locke Craig 123, Charles N. Vance 31.

For elector R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood was named by acclamation. The convention adopted free silver resolutions, and endorsed J. Frank Ray, of Macon, for Lieutenant Governor.

A special telegram to the Charlotte Observer says:

COLUMBUS, May 12.—Polk county Democratic convention, way up here in the mountains, elected a delegation to the State convention at Raleigh which announced itself to be unequivocally for sound money before it was elected.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Explosion of a Saw Mill Engine Near Hoffman.

The boiler in the saw mill of the Strawsburg Lumber Co., at Hoffman, N. C., exploded last Saturday at 1 o'clock, instantly killing Rob McLaughlin, age 24, and Jim Core, age 17, and fatally wounding Bert Williams, all colored.

McLaughlin was torn to pieces and parts of his body blown in different directions. Core was badly mangled and scalded.

Williams died to-day; both his eyes were out and his legs broken.

Mr. Wm. Fites, one of the owners and manager of the mill, had a narrow escape. The flying boiler struck the log on which he was sitting, knocking it from under him and throwing it thirty feet away. He came out unhurt, though sitting in a few feet of the man, McLaughlin, who was so badly mangled.

The mill shed was knocked down on the other men, but none were badly hurt except those above named. The loss is not very great and they will put in new boilers at once.

The Electropoise

IS ENDORSED BY

A PREACHER.

Am very much pleased with the Electropoise. My nerves and digestion have greatly improved. Can stand twice as much mental work and am growing in health daily. Wish I had gotten it sooner.
REV. W. ASBURY WRIGHT,
Summerville, S. C.

A MERCHANT.

I think the Electropoise a great thing and that everybody should have one.
PAUL V. GAFFNEY
Gaffney, S. C.

A BANKER.

Would not do without the Electropoise.
BILLUPS PHINIZY,
Pres. Bank of the Republic,
Athens, Ga.

A LAWYER.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one who is suffering with dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. It is a good investment in any family
H. P. WILLIAMS,
Ruth, Ga.

A JUDGE.

In the two years which I have had it it has saved its cost several times in doctors and drug bills, and has many times warded off illness. Can safely recommend it. WALTER CLARK,
Associate Justice N. C. Supreme Court, Raleigh, N. C.

A DOCTOR.

Have been using it on myself and patients for the last three years with good results. You can use my name.
J. T. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Hickory, N. C.

BOOK TELLING ALL ABOUT IT, WITH HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL SECTIONS FREE FOR THE ASKING.

GRAHAM & DuBOIS,
Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

OCCONEECHEE FARM U.S.C.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs for Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C

EGGS FOR HATCHING

STOCK FOR SALE

—FROM—

High Scoring Thoroughbred Poultry.

We also breed Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and other pets.

Complete Catalogue on application

PRICES LOW.

Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C.

BANKS L. HOLT, Proprietor. J. P. KERR, Manager

Every county was
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Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

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ALL ABOUT IT,
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And make Suits to Order.

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INNERS OF
LETTES:
Turkeys, Barred
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., May 21, 1896.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to March 14th, 1895. - - $883 32

H. Kinsey 1 00
Harris Chapel Alliance, No 1502, Rowan county, ... 32
Pine Ridge Alliance, No. 24, Wake Co. 15 00
Forsyth county Alliance, 10 00
Nash County Alliance..... 5 00
Catawba Sub-Alliance, No, 1357, ... 2 20
Surry county Alliance. 5 00
Thomasville Sub Alliance, No. 985, Martin county, ... 1 25
Mt. Mt. Alliance No. 2096, Surry Co. 5 00
J. Hoyle, Vance county, ... 50

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Read What Dr. Hartman Proposes To Do For You.

Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving them the benefit of knowledge which has cost him many years to accumulate. The medicines he prescribes are within the reach of every women, and she can get them at any drug-store. All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. This offer holds good only during the summer months. Thousands of women are taking his treatment today and are rapidly regaining their health. Dr. Hartman's favorite prescription for female complaints is Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Maggie Turner, of Holly Springs, Miss., writes:

"Last September Pe-ru-na was recommended me by a friend and I began taking it. I had no faith in anything any more, as I was not able to sit up and was a mere skeleton. After I had taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na I began to improve. I kept on taking it, and I believe myself to be permanently cured. I have discharged all my help, am doing my housework alone, and weigh 155 pounds. Although I am 41 years old I feel as well as I did at 16. I can not express my gratitude to you. I owe the name of Pe-ru-na, for it has given me back to my little children a well and hearty mother."

A medical book on female diseases will be sent to all who want it by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Jonesboro School.

The commencement exercises of the Jonesboro High School, Jonesboro, will be held May 24-26.

Marshals—A. P. Barbee, general manager; N. A. Barnes, chief; W. G. Watson, Eugene Watkins, G. W. Womack, J. M. Robinson.

Committee of Invitation—Miss Estelle Webster, Miss Mary B. Humber, Miss Clemmie Thomas, Miss Mary Green, Miss Emma Paschal.

Sunday, May 24—11 o'clock a. m., Commencement sermon by Rev. L. L. Nash, D. D., Fayetteville. Eight o'clock p. m., serman to young men by Rev. W. C. Wicker, Elon college.

Monday, May 25—8 o'clock p. m., Primary concert.

Tuesday, May 26—10 o'clock a. m., Contest for Orator's medal. 11 a. m., Literary address by Rev. D. H. Tuttle, D. D., Raleigh. Eight o'clock p. m., final concert.

Silver Meeting in Greene County.

By and at the request of various citizens of the county of Greene, I hereby ask all men favorable to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of party affiliations, to meet at the court-house in Snow Hill, on Saturday, May 23d, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of devising some plan by which this great principle can best be promoted in Greene county.

GEO. W. SUGG.

The Siler School.

The commencement of the Siler school, at Sanford, occurs on May 27 and 28, the exercises beginning on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered on Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m. by Mr. H. A. London, of Pittston.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any one of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY,
St. Louis, Mo.

May 7, e-o-w—9t

Ice Cream Now Made In a Minute.

I have an ice cream freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute; as it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around so any one can make from $5 to $6 a day selling cream, and from $10 to $20 a day selling freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportunity, as I feel confident that any person in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the freezer sells itself. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary, if you can give them your whole time.

Russell the Nominee.

(Continued from first page.)

After saying he was for silver, Senator Pritchard introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates elected by this convention to the national convention at St. Louis, are instructed and directed to vote for that typical American and ideal citizen, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, for President so long as his name is before the convention."

Senator Pritchard asked for a rising vote, which he got, accompanied by much demonstration, though about one-sixth of the delegates kept their seats.

[And McKinley is a goldbug of the wildest stripe.]

GETTING TO WORK AT LAST.

The following delegates were appointed as a committee on Order of Business: Congressmen Pearson and Settle, Maj. H. L. Grant, G. Z. French and Jas. H. Young.

The following committee on resolutions was announced: D. H. Abbott, J. J. Martin, Robt. Hancock, J. H. Young, Tyre Glenn, R. M. Norment, John C. Dancy, C. A. Reynolds, Richmond Pearson.

The committee then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EIGHT O'CLOCK SESSION.

When the convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, the first business was the report of the committee on order of business. The committee submitted a peculiar report. It called for a sort of skeleton ticket—some places to be filled and others to be left open for some other convention to fill. This ruse was evidently a bid for the Democrats or Populists to join in with the Republicans and play a sort of I-tickle-you-and-you-tickle-me game, and smash the life out of the party that wouldn't come in. THE CAUCASIAN is certain that the Populists will not play. It cannot speak for the Democrats, but they are mighty desperate; some of them are powerful hungry and there's no telling what a day will bring forth.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business was as follows:

It was an endorsement of the action of the Republican committee which made a proposition to the Populist committee on April 16 and 17.

The Republicans to nominate the Governor, Auditor, Attorney-General and one Justice of the Supreme court, the Populists to nominate the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and one justice; for co-operation, Congressional and legislative, as it was two years ago, each party to have its own electoral ticket. The resolution goes on to say:

"And, Whereas, At that time the same proposition was declined by the Populist committee and whereas since then, to-wit: May 14th, it has been officially communicated to the Republican convention by the Populists that they favor co-operation with the Republicans on State and Congressional and local affairs in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Republicans:

"Therefore, Resolved, That the Republicans in convention assembled ratify and confirm that proposition and will nominate candidates only in accordance therewith, and should the Populist convention fail or refuse to nominate candidates in accordance with the foregoing proposition, even and in that event, the Republican State committee is hereby clothed with power and authority to complete the State ticket."

The "order of business" was adopted.

NOMINATION OF ELECTORS.

Messrs. H. A. Gudger, of Buncombe, and Oscar J. Spears, of Harnett, were nominated for electors at large.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The altitudinous point of interest was now reached. The entire convention tingled with suspense and anxiety. Volumes of volcanic vociferation were repressed with difficulty by the supporters of the various candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, despite the fact that at various times during the two preceding days there had been terrific explosions of lung power when the names of their favorites had been mentioned.

The chairman announced that nominations for Governor were in order, and political pandemonium broke loose. The very building vibrated and the whistle of a steam locomotive could not have been heard twenty yards off. But it was simply a pandemonium of enthusiasm. It was interesting and amusing to the onlooker. There was nothing, whatever, in it subject to harsh criticism. The "rooters" must have had lungs of brass, for the deafening yells were continued for several minutes.

G. Z. French nominated D. L. Russell.

Col. R. M. Douglass nominated Jas E. Boyd.

O. J. Spears nominated O. H. Dockery.

H. A. Gudger nominated V. S. Lusk.

Geo. H. Smathers nominated J. M. Moody.

There seemed to be a reserve force of lung power in the convention, for the nomination of each candidate was greeted with long and loud cheers.

There were several seconds to each nomination.

The first ballot taken resulted as follows:

Russell - - - - - -	97 3-7
Dockery, - - - - - -	96 4-7
Boyd, - - - - - - -	20
Moody, - - - - - - -	18
Lusk - - - - - - -	4
Total number of vote cast	236
Necessary to a choice	117.

Dockery would have been nominated on the first ballot if the Russell-Boyd combine had not "appropriated" these votes; Mecklenburg 6; Wake, 6; Franklin, 2; Cumberland, 4; Edgecombe 4; Craven, 1.

Some changes occurred in the second, third and fourth ballots. On the third ballot Russell got 107 votes; Dockery 90 4-7; Moody 18; Boyd 20.

The Russell men began another demoniacal, deafening din, but the Dockery supporters showed that though they were fighting against odds, they were going to die game if they died at all, and they made as much of a demonstration for their favorite as did the Russell men. At this juncture a very handsome, gold banner, showing a large picture of Judge Russell was brought into the hall. Those people who thought the Russell men were making all the fuss they could, had a revelation when the banner was brought in. Pounding the floor, jumping on the chairs, blowing shrill whistles and every other device was resorted to make a racket. The Russell voters in the galleries took a hand and pounded the sides of the galleries with long lathes making an ear splitting clamor. Chairman Mott temporarily gave up his job. He saw it was useless to call the boys down. He had broken the gavel, split his table open and squalled himself hoarse. He sat down and looked as though he had determined to let the delegates yell themselves to death if they wanted to. It was not until they had almost done this that quiet was partially restored. J. M. Moody then appeared on the platform. In a few words he withdrew his name and asked his friends to vote for Dockery if he could consistently do so.

It was the Dockery men's innings now and not to be harsh, but to express the situation, h—l broke loose again and was worse than ever.

The fourth ballot was as follows:

Russell, 111; Dockery, 101; Boyd, 19.

Some changes were made in the two following ballots which brought the contest to the seventh trial, and this nominated Russell for Governor. The vote was:

Russell, 119 3-7; Dockery, 104 4-7; Boyd, 13.

Before the vote was announced Congressman Settle took the platform and claimed that the vote of Dare county had been irregularly cast, and for that reason he challenged the vote. The Russell men knew at once that the vote showed Russell to be nominated, and demonstrations more wild than ever were begun. The crowd surged toward the stage in a seething, rushing, struggling mass. That challenge had worked things up to a critical pitch. Chairman Mott grabbed a tally sheet, stepped forward on a piano in front of the stage and announced that Russell had received 119 votes and was the nominee. This prompt action averted a possible riot. On the announcement of the vote, the Russellites held a lung-bursting, gymnastic gyration carnival. Loge Harris and Eug. Carter danced Fisher's Hornpipe on the stage. Delegates in the hall indulged in hugging contests and wrestling matches, while some climbed upon the shoulders of others and waved hats, handkerchiefs and canes and squalled like Comanche Indians. The scene was indescribable. The remainder of the proceedings were comparatively tame.

Mr. Z. V. Walser, of Davidson, was nominated for Attorney-General.

"Ruff" Henderson, of Wilkes, was nominated for Auditor.

Col. R. M. Douglass, of Greensboro, was nominated for Supreme Court Justice.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Senator Pritchard nominated A. E. Holton for State chairman and he was elected.

Members of the State executive committee were elected as follows:

For State at large—Messrs. H. L. Grant, Tyre Glenn, R. O. Patterson, J. H. Young, Abe Middleton and J. C. Dancy.

From districts:

First, Silas A. Blount.
Second, R. H. J. Lewis.
Third, Robt. Hancock.
Fourth, P. T. Massey.
Fifth, J. A. Norwood.
Sixth, W. S. Clanton.
Seventh, J. W. C. Long.
Eighth, E. S. Walton.
Ninth, H. S. Harkins.

A motion prevailed to change the plan of organization by providing that there shall be a State committee of one from each district and six at large; there shall then be elected five members to take active control and management of the campaign.

As day broke on Saturday morning the convention adjourned. It was an exhausted, weary looking body of men, who had tired themselves more by making noise than doing work.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

We denounce the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of the raw material of the South and the agricultural products of the country. By adopting such a policy, the Democratic party has arrayed itself on the side of the trading and speculating classes of this and foreign countries. We favor such a rate of duties on raw material and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people.

We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect our shipowners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans.

We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to the retiring of the greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest bearing bonds in the time of piece, and we condemn the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in secretly making the sale of government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000, at the expense of the people.

We re-affirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism and our united support to the nominees of the national Republican convention soon to be held in St. Louis, as set forth in the national platform of 1892.

Inasmuch as every candid man in the Republican party concedes the nomination of William McKinley for President, and inasmuch as every intelligent man in every party already concedes his election, we feel that our national interests are safe, that our candidate's character and life work are the best platform ever presented to the American people, having no fears of the fate of the nation we feel that the vital and paramount issue for North Carolinians in this campaign is the preservation of the great reforms enacted into law by the last General Assembly, to-wit: local self government and honest elections; these great measures should bind together all honest and patriotic men who fought together in 1894 in the grand and glorious battle ending in the overwhelming defeat of Bourbon Democracy. We fought them to gain these principles; we must fight now to maintain them. No differences as to questions of currency and questions of tariff should deter us from standing together for the right preservation of all rights, the right to vote and have that vote honestly counted. We warn our voters that if the Bourbons once more gain control of the State we may bid a final farewell to this, the greatest right of freemen, and expect that the South Carolina or Mississippi plan of heartless disfranchisement of the poor and uneducated will be incorporated into the organic law of North Carolina within sixty days after the return of the Bourbons. God spare us from such a fate.

WHEREAS, popular education is essential to popular government, and is a means of national wealth and prosperity, the Republican party of North Carolina is heartily in favor of enlarging and improving the public school system of the State, and of establishing it upon the broad foundation of non-political management. To this end the Republican party will support for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction such progressive and active school man, acquainted with modern methods and systems, and in full sympathy with the public school idea; as the executive committee of the party, after due deliberation, and consultation with as many as possible of the leading teachers in the State, may deem the best available. And we cordially invite all other parties, and citizens of North Carolina, who believe in popular education, to unite in removing our school system from politics, and in placing its control into the hands of school men.

"WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina gives to the bondholder and the capitalist the right to deduct from the taxable value of his bonds, notes and other solvent credits to the full amount of his indebtedness, requiring him to return for taxation only the amount of his solvent credits remaining after such deduction; and whereas, it requires the owner of a house or farm to pay taxes on the full value of his home, even when he has paid only a small part of its purchase money, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Republican party demands that the farmer and the house-holder be allowed the same exemptions given to the bondholder and capitalist, and that every citizen in returning his property for taxation be permitted to deduct from the value thereof the amount of his just indebtedness.

POLITICAL POT-POURRI.

Condensed Mention Of What People Are Saying And What Parties Are Doing.

Bird's Eye View of Events as Pictured by the Press—Expressions of Opinion by Some People Who Know—And Some Who Think They Know.

Some Republican Opinions on the Convention.

"You must confess that this is a representative gathering of North Carolina Republicans," was a remark addressed by a prominent Republican to Dr. J. J. Mott. "Yes, sir," replied the Doctor, "it is the most distinguished representation of pie counter fellows that ever assembled in North Carolina." (Mott knows them.)

"I did the best I could to beat the scoundrel," said Reynolds, of Forsyth, while the crowd was cheering Russell.

There was a Dockery Croatan delegate from Robeson, who was offered $20 to vote the county solidly for Russell. He declined, and threatened to expose the tactics of the Russell men.

J. J. Wood, of Halifax: "They seem to believe in a minority report, and we'll send 'em one from our county. I'll never vote for Russell as long as God lets me live."

Spencer Blackburn: "Russell is the weakest man we could have put up. Guthrie will catch many Republican votes. Men from my section were instructed for Dockery and they voted for Russell. Their railroad fare was paid by Russell."

John Lowry, chief of the Croatan Indians, and a cousin of Henry Berry Lowry, says that Russell's men tried to bribe him. He says he fought Russell for the nomination, and he will fight him at the polls.

John Williamson says he will not support the nominee, and that Russell will be beaten by 50,000 votes.

Col. O. H. Dockery: "I am afraid for my party, because the result will be very damaging. Judge Russell's nomination was not obtained honestly, for the votes of two counties were not represented. I am not ashamed of my campaign, for every act has been open."

Of course a great many Russell supporters express opinions contrary to the above, and say they can elect their man. The object in giving adverse opinions is to show that there is dissatisfaction at the nomination. Only a few of many hundreds of very severe criticisms are presented.

Maj. H. L. Grant, of Wayne, a warm supporter of Russell, is reported in an interview to have said: "Dockery spent a good deal of money. He did not begin to do this until after the Mecklenburg convention. T. B. Keogh spent the money for Jim Boyd. Keogh poses as the friend of Morton. Boyd did not blow in any of his own money. I don't think Russell has spent over $2,500. His money has been going a long time. He began with the primaries; at the very beginning. That is very costly work."

Comptroller Eckels, who is running all over the country as Cleveland's goldbug agent and drawing his salary from the people for the same, is now in Illinois. Speaking of the silver movement there and the probable results, he says:

"I do not know whether those who are engineering the free silver movement in Illinois consider the course they are pursuing is winning politics, but if so, I will certainly be disappointed in the results on election day. It means at the outset the complete abandonment of important States like New York; New Jersey, and Connecticut. It involves the loss of Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky. It could not save Indiana.

"To make this loss good, enough thoroughly silver States would have to be won to give a majority in the electoral college. Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho would possible go Democratic, but when those are named, the whole gain is enumerated. The electoral vote of all would not equal New York. Mr. Boies could not carry Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska, and Mr. Bland could not win in Missouri. I don't know that any Democrat be elected on any platform, but I am certain there is an opportunity upon a sound money platform, while there is absolutely none on a free silver one."

Hon. Horace Boies' home county has adopted a gold resolution. Here is a pair for Senator Brice's home county. Boies is one of the stars of the silver Democrats, and is spoken of for the Presidency if the silver men control the Democratic national convention.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

RHEUMACIDE is not an ordinary medicine. It is a new discovery. A similar vegetable compound has never been used in the treatment of rheumatism and other blood troubles. It cures. If your druggist does not sell it order from the BOBBITT DRUG Co., Raleigh, N. C. Price $1.00, 6 for $5.00. The greatest of all blood purifiers.

For Sale

FIVE HUNDRED bushels Wonderful PEAS at 75 cents per bushel.

Z. M. JEFFREYS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

BE A WELL WOMAN!

Only One Remedy that Will Make You So---Paine's Celery Compound!

Why not be a well woman this spring?

There are women who cannot tolerate the smallest neglect about the house who too often take no care of their health.

They should use these precious days for getting strong and well by taking Paine's celery compound—the greatest of all spring remedies.

Miss Elsie M. Brown, of 2 Leeds St., Dorchester, Mass., whose picture is given above, wrote the 5th of this month as follows:

"Four or five years ago, I suffered with dreadful pains in my back (owing to my kidneys), so much so that night after night I could not close my eyes, and what few hours sleep I did get, I could be heard moaning and tossing, showing that even in my sleep, I suffered pain. At times I would have more pain than usual over my left hip, and when waking in the morning it would be all I could do to stretch my limb down straight, as there would be a drawing and trembling of the cords. Besides such torture, I began to bloat a great deal.

"After suffering for some time, a friend advised me try Paine's celery compound. I can truthfully say that after using four bottles I was cured; not helped, but CURED."

If you have any doubt at all these spring days about you health—if neuralgic twinges, kidney troubles, dizzy spells, indigestion or heart palpitation show themselves, don't wait for plainer warnings. Make a clean sweep of all these ailments from the system.

It is easiest to do this now, as spring is approaching. Take Paine's celery compound when the system is most responsive to its cleansing, strengthening influence.

An improved appetite, sound digestion, uninterrupted sleep, and an energetic condition, are the result of taking Paine's celery compound.

MORE CONVENTION WORK.

Old Parties Continue to Work at Cross Purposes—Declaring for Goldbuggery in Some States and Financial Reform in Others.

The Republicans of California equalled the Democrats of Alabama in political gymnastics. They endorsed McKinley for President. McKinley is an open goldbug. Then the California Reps actually declared for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Then they demanded that the government take steps to foreclose the government liens on the Pacific railroads. McKinley is a most abject and vile corporation tool, and would no more think of interfering with a big railroad corporation than a kitten would think of swallowing a royal Bengal tiger. The California Reps take the cake for gyrations.

Indiana Republicans met in convention. They adopted a "straddle" platform, meaning nothing, and endorsed McKinley for President. This action seems to eliminate ex-President Harrison from the race. He had been frequently spoken of as a possible candidate, but his own State seemed to think he was not one.

The Michigan Republicans declared for the gold standard and endorsed McKinley for President.

The New Jersey Democratic convention out-Heroded Herod. It declared for goldbugism; demanded the retirement of the greenbacks and endorsed Cleveland. This is about as much as a convention could do in favor of robber combines and monopoly tools.

Tennessee Democratic convention declared for free silver and nominated ex-Gov. Taylor for Governor. So the Kilkenny cat fight goes on. A beautiful sight it is.

West Virginia Republicans declared for the gold standard and endorsed McKinley for President.

Republicans of the State of Washington adopted a gold standard platform and instructed for McKinley.

Wyoming Republicans, in convention assembled, declared in favor of free silver, and then endorsed McKinley for President.

The Montana Republicans did not endorse any man for President. They adopted a ringing silver platform in the following words:

"We reiterate our faith in and devotion to the great Republican principles of bimetallism, protection, and reciprocity, announcing as our understanding of bimetallism the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independently by the United States. We condemn as unrepublican and unstatesmanlike the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law."

Whether they really meant this or not is doubtful, for when Charles Q. Johnson offered a substitute resolution that the delegates to St. Louis walk out of the convention if nothing is done for silver. The resolution was laid on the table.

Missouri Republicans had a riot at the opening of their convention. A platoon of police had to be called to restore order. Then they declared for the gold standard. McKinley was endorsed for President.

The Delaware Republican convention had one of the stormiest battles in the history of State Republican politics that had ever been waged. Charges of fraud were exchanged, and fighting over contested seats indulged in until it looked as if the convention would end in chaos. The war was between the factions respectively headed by J. Edward Addicks and ex-Senator Anthony Higgins. In the afternoon, the Higgins men bolted the convention, and held a separate one in the State House, with Hastings presiding. Both wings declared for the gold standard, and delegates were told to vote for whom they pleased for President.

Second District Republicans.

The Second Congressional district Republican convention was held at Weldon on Wednesday of last week. There was the usual turmoil and noise. A row began when the committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of members who favored the renomination of Cheatham for Congress. This was so pronounced that another committee had to be appointed. Geo. H. White was nominated to succeed Cheatham. The delegates to the national convention were uninstructed. Cheatham is said to have taken his defeat quietly, but says he was cheated out of the nomination.

First and Third Republican District Conventions.

The Republican Congressional convention of the First district gave Col. Harry Skinner a unanimous endorsement as a candidate for the nomination for Congress.

The Republicans of the Third district, which ought to be represented by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, did not make any nomination for Congress at their convention held on the 12th inst.

Fourth District Republicans.

The Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional district met in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week. It was rather a stormy and riotous assembly. Trouble came when the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the Dockery delegation from two contesting counties. It brought forth various denunciations and threats. One delegate charged the committee with having sold out to the Democrats. The committee's report was adopted, however, despite the row that was raised. There were three nominations for Congress. Prof. N. C. English, of Trinity college, Rev. R. H. W. Leak, (col.) of Raleigh, and P. H. Massey, of Smithfield. Prof. English was nominated by a viva voce vote, only one vote being given against him. He is a Populist, is an able and cultured man, and is a member of the executive committee of the Farmers' State Alliance. A resolution favoring fusion was lost by passing a motion to adjourn.

Fifth District Republicans.

The Republican convention of the Fifth Congressional district was held at Durham on Tuesday of last week. Thos. Settle was unanimously nominated to succeed himself in Congress. Some vigorous efforts were made to have McKinley endorsed, but a resolution to that effect was summarily disposed of by adjourning the convention. One of the delegates elected to St. Louis was Col. Jas. H. Holt, Jr., a prominent manufacturer and up to this time a staunch Democrat. He is now a member of Gov. Carr's staff.

Seventh District Republicans.

The Republican convention of the Seventh Congressional district met in Salisbury last week to elect delegates and alternates to St. Louis. Resolutions were passed instructing for McKinley and endorsing Pritchard and Holton. Senator Pritchard was called for and made a ten minutes speech. Richmond Pearson and A. D. Cowles also made speeches. Pritchard said in his speech that he would have no respect for himself, should he be willing to co-operate on Butler's terms. He said that the Republicans would win, with or without co-operation.

That financial plank in the Republican State platform sounds so much like McKinley's own, that we suspect it was brought here by the "reverend" Long, the personal friend of McKinley, the friend of Senator Pritchard, the employe of a goldbug college, and the man who brags about eating dinner with Senator Foraker.

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Notice---Special Values Aptly illustrating our profit-sharing methods:

20-inch Japanese Kaiki Silks, 25 cents per yard.
24-inch Japanese Habutai Silks, 79 cents per yard—
In printed Wraps, Dresden Persian and Floral effects.
38-inch All Wool Cashmeres—Black and all colors, 25 cents per yard—worth 40 cents.

PERSON COUNTY POPULISTS.

County Convention Called For June 20th at Roxboro.

ROXBORO, N. C., May 15—A convention of the Peoples Party of Person county, N. C., is hereby called to meet in the Court House in Roxboro at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1896, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial conventions, to be hereafter called; elect a county executive committee and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. All persons who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of co-operation of any other nation, are invited to attend and join us.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham and Hon. W. R. Henry, of Charlotte, will address the convention. Let everybody come and hear the great financial question and other living issues discussed by two of North Carolina's profoundest thinkers. IT IS THE PEOPLES CONVENTION. COME. "The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. To your tents "O Israel.

WM. MERRITT,
Chairman Peoples Party Ex. Com.
Person county N. C.

SENATOR TELLER'S GREAT SPEECH.

It Reminds us of What Daniel Webster Said In a Great Speech.

Washington Post.]

Editor Post: The bold, fearless, patriotic speech of Senator Teller Wednesday reminds one of the language of Daniel-Webster, when, in advocating the fugitive slavery bill as a constitutional right, he said: "I speak to-day not as a Massachusetts man; I speak to-day not as a Northern man; I speak to-day not as a Southern man, but I speak to-day as an American and a Senator of the United States." It is hard to find to-day, in either party, any statesman so pure and free from political taint, whose unimpeachable integrity, whose broad equatorial views maintaining the rights of the people, East and West, and advocating their hemispherical prosperity and welfare, North and South, as Senator Teller. There are but few who have courage or patriotism enough to rise above all selfish, political aspirations and intrigue, and with heroic bravery declare that they prefer to ignore and leave their party before yielding to the sacrifice of principle and the people's cause for protection against the oppression and tyranny of merciless goldbug and humbug.

WALTER JONES

Still A'Coming.

A Texas paper gives the following interesting information: At a Populist convention in Hall county, Texas, lately Hon. Thomas Ivy, a prominent lawyer and Democrat, announced his leave of the old parties and joined the Populists. W. G. Beavers and several others followed suit, and for a time the meeting was a genuine old-fashioned revival. So it is going on all over the country. The people demand a change and are going to have it. Now is the time to get a front seat.

The Dollars of Our Dads.

Evansville Traveler.]

We emphatically object to the motto "In God We Trust" that is found on our silver dollars. It is nothing but cant. It is hypocrisy boiled down to the bone. It is blasphemy, travesty on piety, a discount on common sense and a falsehood on its face. It means nothing. Let's take it off, and substitute the words, 'God be with you till we meet again."

University Catalogue.

38 professors and instructors. 534 students.

The University catalogue for 1896 shows marked growth in every department of the institution. 108 courses of study are offered in 14 departments. The Law school has 58 students, the Medical school 30, the summer school for teachers 140, the college 333, making a total of 534 students taught by 38 professors and instructors.

Free tuition is offered to teachers and candidates for the ministry. 75 endowed scholarships are given to needy boys of talent and character. $16,000 is loaned in small sums to students needing help. For catalogue write to President Winston, Chapel Hill.

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costs **cotton planters** more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

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will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing the results of latest experiments in this line. Every cotton farmer should have a copy. They are sent free for the asking.

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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VITALIS PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Evil Dreams, Wasting diseases and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores Lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and consumption. Cures when all others fail. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in the vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular Free. Address

CALUMET MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,
.....AND OTHER WASTING

DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable phys

MEETING AT DALLAS.

W. R. Henry Addresses The Populists.

The Populists of Gaston county met at Dallas on May 9th. Chairman Bell called the meeting to order. A new executive committee was elected with Ed. Thompson, of Stanley, as chairman. Hon. W. R. Henry, of Charlotte, was present and delivered his unanswerable speech. More money or the People against plutocracy. Mr. Henry held his audience spell bound almost to a man for 2½ hours. We think his speech was never excelled in Gaston county. The man who meets Mr. Henry on the stump, in this campaign, to discuss the great issues before the American People will have something to do. To my mind his points are unanswerable. I wish he could meet the people in every county. We hope to have him in Gaston again. There was a good, appreciative crowd out from all points of the county to hear him.

Respectfully,
S. M. ASBURY.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS The ruling policy of this government under the guidance and direction of the leaders of the old parties has become destructive of the ends for which it was established. Namely: To secure the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happines, and second;

WHEREAS We believe that if the present methods of our rulers be persisted in it will inevitably lead to the pauperization of the masses, and third;

WHEREAS We, the people of Gaston county, N. C., assembled, realizing the necessity of united action in the cause of political reform, do hereby reaffirm our faith in and our allegiance to the principles of reform as advocated by the Peoples Party, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby endorse the Omaha platform of the Peoples Party, and that we regard the financial plank of said platform as embracing the all important issue now before the American people.

RESOLVED, That we will not support any man for office at this coming election who is in favor of a single standard, and that we are unalterably opposed to co-operation in this State with any party on any other terms than on financial reform.

RESOLVED, That we are first, last and all the time for principles and measures before places.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the course of the Hon. Marion Butler in the United States Senate.

JOHN E. JONES,
S. M. ASBURY,
G. W. BOMAN,
J. P. RHODES,
J. N. HOFFMAN,
C. A. THOMBURGE.

IT'S A SWEEPING THING.

The President Signs a Civil Service Order Which Includes Pretty Much Everything In Its Scope.

The President by this signature has extended the previsions of the civil service law to 30,000 government employes, increasing the number of positions on the classified list from 55,736 to 85,135, and with a few minor exceptions between the extremes of officials whose confirmation by the Senate is constitutionally requisite, down to mere laborers and workmen. Governmental appointments are withdrawn as far as possible from political influence and protected in their tenure of office by the merit system. From the moment of its signature the new order made all government officials directly responsible to the commission for appointments and changes.

The revision of the rules divides the executive civil service into five branches, as follows: The departmental service, the custom house service, the postoffice service, the government printing service, and the internal revenue service.

In the departmental service are classified all officers and employes (except labors and persons who have been nominated for confirmation) in the several executive departments, the commissions, the District of Columbia, the railway mail service, Indian service, pension agencies, steamboat inspection service, marine hospital service, mints and assay offices, revenue cutter service, subtreasuries and engineer departments and the forces employed by custodians of public buildings. The only exception made in the Treasury department is in favor of those in the life saving service.

In the custom house service are classified all officers and employes in any customs district whose employes number as many as five.

In the postoffice service are classified all officers and employes in any free delivery postoffice.

In the internal revenue service are classified all officers and employes in every internal revenue district, except, of course, as in the other cases, mere laborers.

The number of classified places exempted from examination has been reduced from 2,099 to 775, which are mainly positions of cashiers in the customs, postals and internal revenue services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian service are necessarily put in the excepted list. Almost all the positions in Washington which have heretofore been excepted have been included in the competitive list. The only classified positions in Washington which will be excepted from examination under the new rules will be private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the President and to the head of each of the eight executive departments.

Resolutions Passed By The Wilson County Alliance April 9th 1896.

WHEREAS Senator Butler has stood by the principles of the Alliance in the United States Senate, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Wilson county Alliance that we commend his course and we will stand by him as long as he stands by our principles.

WHEREAS, The country is in a depressed condition and we believe that in the demands of the Alliance lie the salvation of this country therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we the Wilson county Alliance, in session April 9th 1896, reaffirm and heartily endorse the demands of the Alliance as adopted at Ocala and as amended by the Supreme Council at Washington D. C. at its session; and to the political organizations that stands firmly by these demands we owe our allegiance and to no other.

S. H. TYSON,
J. D. MEARS, } Com.
J. D. PEELE,
H. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Read the Parallel Below—Let What Is Said by Men Who Have Made History be Noted—Let what is being Said by Goldbug and the Money Power be Considered—It is Time to Awake! None but Fools will Close Their Ears and Eyes to Facts—Let the Independent Spirit of 1776 Crush the Accursed Assassins of Liberty.

Now and then some contemptible hireling of plutocracy, or some pitiful and detestable gander-headed, party-blinded fool limbers up his parrot-like tongue, and screeches "anarchist" at the honest people of the country who are trying to restore and maintain "a government of the people by the people for the people." Of course the honest men of the United States now know that none but an incorrigible fool or an irredeemable scoundrel is ever guilty of such screeching, and argument to prove it would be superfluous.

It is sometimes interesting, however, to note comparisons, and below we present a few of many that might be offered. On the one hand there are expressions in the nature of prophecy. On the other there are evidences of fulfillment—all going to show that the present course of government is leading to desperation and ruin. Shall there be a change? It is for the people to say.

Who are the anarchists quoted below? Read the fearfully significant parallel and let us have your opinion.

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people, to whom it properly belongs.—Thos. Jefferson.

"You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all of the people part of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all the time."—Abraham Lincoln.

The power that controls the issue and volume of the currency is absolute dictator of the business and finance of the country.—Jas. A. Garfield.

There never has been devised by man a plan more specious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when the banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the bankers gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently.—Daniel Webster.

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.—John C. Calhoun.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war."—Abraham Lincoln.

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess and when surrendered, their power will be lost."—Abraham Lincoln.

Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office or stock.—Resolution of Third Congress, Dec. 23, 1793.

The cause of our depression is money famine, and nothing else.—John.

Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few.—Daniel Webster.

The present system of finance robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips, in 1870.]

I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the revised statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs.—Senator Beck.

If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks and corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.—Wendell Phillips.

The time is near when they (the banks) will feel compeled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together on a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.—New York Tribune.

"If the workingmen had no vote they might be made more amenable to the hard times."—Indianapolis News (dem).

"The capitalists have bought and are buying largely the associated press, and are controlling the avenues of intelligence."—William Windon (rep.).

If it is possible to inaugurate a greater system of robbery of the people's money [than the State banks], that system has been inaugurated in the present system of national banks. The money lost by the people under the old system of State banks is a mere bagatelle when compared to that which has been and will be taken from them under the present system of national banks.—Jas. G. Blaine.

My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands protection. Its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prattling of the encroachments of capital. Without blood, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. To avert fearful bloodshed a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.—Senator Sharon (dem.).

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him.—New York World.

HOW IS IT NOW?

"The best meal to give a tramp is a leaden one."—New York Herald (Ind.).

"The old English system of imprisonment for debt would be preferable to our present bankrupt law."—Chicago Times (dem.).

"Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striving to obtain higher wages, as by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson."—Chicago Times (dem.).

I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and graduated income taxes, and irredeemable currency under universal sufferage, and, to you who are sufficiently frank proclaiming the doctrine of the ringleaders then under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal sufferage, and we shall. Rather than allow these things, we will have one of the fiercest civil wars.—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; hired church tool of monopoly and plutocracy.

"There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change of ownership of land owners on one hand and of tenant farmers on the other something similar to what has existed in the old countries of Europe."—New York Times (Ind.)

Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; $10,000 preacher.

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SHIPMENTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

Maj. Wilson Tells of This Phase of the Trucking Industry Along the Coast Line—A Capital Suggestion.

Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.]

Capt. McBee—a versatile genius—I once heard of as being in Canada and having words with a bank cashier as to the kind of money to be given for a check presented by him. The cashier wished to pay in Canada paper, which was not satisfactory and the question was asked if the paper did not entitle him to specie to which the cashier replied, "Yes, but it will be very burdensome to lug that amount down into the States." McBee replied, "Well, sonnie, count it out; I never had more than I could tote."

I am afraid, friend Caldwell, you and I are to be in McBee's fix. So suppose we hold up a little on silver: and give me a short space to tell your readers something about the strawberry interest in North Carolina. Passing over the Coast Line from Wilmington to Goldsboro, I confess my astonishment at the maguitude of the enterprise there developed. The berries are mostly shipped in regular California refrigerator fruit cars. These cars are paid for running over the lines mileage, as the Pullmans are, and get one cent additional per quart; the railroad companies getting about one and a half cents per quart. I learn the industry has developed to such an extent as to justify the railroad company to build cars of their own and the freight will thereby be reduced. Five tons of ice are placed in each car—2½ tons in each end—which keeps an even temperature and the fruit in good condition to its destination, say New York. Tuesday, May 5th, 32 loaded refrigerator cars were shipped, containing 350 crates with 32 quarts of berries each, making 742,400 quarts: three express cars, 1,400 crates, 32 quarts each making 44,800 quarts. Total one day, 787,200 quarts. Sold in New York at 14 cents, realizing $11,020.80, and confined to this road alone.

This shipment can be kept up for 20 or 30 days. The divisions are as follows:

Freight to New York, 3.8 cents: boxing, 1.0 cents; picking, 1.5 cents: total, 6.3 cents giving a profit of about 8 cents; but so large a profit cannot be expected to be maintained, as the Norfolk berries will come in next week. The picking is done by women and children. I am sure I saw fifteen hundred at work along the line of this road. A small barefooted girl informed me that she had picked over 100 quarts that day at 1½ cents per quart.

It is estimated that $1,600 per day is daily paid to women and children engaged in picking alone. Soon the dewberry, then the blackberry and then the Sampson Blue will be shipped. Cannot the people of the west be profited by this statement of facts and make some experiment. A very late crop will bring as good a price as a very early. I have seen strawberries and raspberries on the Black Mountain as late as October with a delicious flavor. The revelation to me was so great that I have thought it might be of interest to others.

The statement above made was confined to the shipments between Wilmington and Goldsboro. Other sections of the East are also largely engaged in the same enterprise.

JAS. W. WILSON.

Portrait of Vance Unveiled.

At the Websterian oratorical contest, held at Guilford College Saturday night, the first portrait of Senator Vance, purchased by any student body in the State, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies. Judge Bynum was present and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The evening previous the Henry Clay Society held its annual contest. Col. Boyd was present and moved the large audience at will by his magnetic eloquence. Lawyer Scales' address in delivering the improvement medal was greatly enjoyed. Both the contests were a credit to the institution.

Relative Value of Advertising Space.

Danville Register.]

The value of advertising space depends upon the character of a newspaper and its circulation. Some people have an idea that if there are two papers in a town the advertising rates will necessarily be lower. Advertising rates are always based upon the circulatian and character of the paper. An advertisement in one paper may be worth to the advertiser hundreds of dollars because of the large circulation and high character of the paper, while the same advertisement in another paper of smaller circulation and inferior character and standing would be worth nothing.

A Remedy For The Panic.

The above pamphlet by Bryan Tyson is in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That gold, silver and paper currency should all be equal, all alike redeemable in taxes, general merchandise and debts of every kind. No more coin obligations. It is in favor of a proper inflation of the paper currency. The positions taken are thoroughly proven. Light is given on the most important issue that ever claimed your attention. Cast aside your prejudices and receive it, ere it be too late. Reformers would do well to remit for a few copies in the interest of their neighbors and watch results. There is bound to be a big flop in the near future.

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THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(b) We demand a graduated income tax.

(c) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(f) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(a) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(b) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

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MONEY!

The Populist Standard Authority.

OUR MONEY WARS

By SAMUEL LEAVITT,

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You are to eat, or use in your household, or get one or two of your neighbors to share with you, five dollars and forty cents worth of Populist groceries for which you are to pay but $5.00. You will then receive as a GIFT, One Dollar's worth of Populist books, and two 3 months subscription to THE CAUCASIAN and a 3 month subscription to any five of the leading Populist papers in America—or you can have the books, and besides have THE CAUCASIAN sent to any seven addresses you may desire for 3 months. You can choose the books and papers yourself or we will choose the very best for you.

Following is the assortment of Groceries you are to buy for $5.00:

Goods.	Lowest Retail Prices.
18 bars Purity Soap (the very best)	$ .75
10 packages Flavored Corn Starch (a delicious dessert)	1.00
4 one lb cans Joan of Arc Baking Bowder (guaranteed absolutely pure)	.80
7 one lb packages Finest Gloss Starch (with polishing wax)	.70
1 half lb can Korff's Dutch Imported Cocoa (purest and cheapest imported Cocoa in America)	.40
50 King Grover 111 Cigars (a twofer)	1.25
4 packages Baking Soda (largest and best 5c. package)	.20
1 package Gloss Shoe Polish	.10
1 box shoe blacking	.05
2 bottles jet black ink	.10
1 bottle mucilage	.05
Total amount paid at any grocery store	$ 5.40

All for $5.00 together with the handsome gift of Populist Literature.

☞ ANY BODY MAY HAVE, IN PLACE OF THE CIGARS IN ABOVE ASSORTMENT, $1.25 WORTH OF SOAP, FLAVORED CORN STARCH, BAKING POWDER, GLOSS STARCH AND SODA.

All these goods except the cocoa (which is imported from the oldest cocoa factory in Holland) are manufactured by the People's Supply Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, the greatest Populist manufacturing and importing concern, and all the goods bear the Joan of Arc trade-mark. These goods are all guaranteed absolutely pure and the best in the market for the money. They give universal satisfaction.

This remarkable offer is possible only because all the profits of both wholesaler and retailer are converted into free Populist literature.

We now call on every true Populist to do one of two things: either send a money contribution, at once, direct to the State officers of his party for campaign purposes, or buy five dollars and forty cents worth of Populist groceries for $5.00 and secure enough literature free to convert his community. Any Populist who refuses to do either of these deserves to be robbed and then spat upon by the trusts and money sharks.

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☞ Be sure and mention the name of this paper.

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IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1895.

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2:00 A. M.	DAILY, except Sunday, at Greensboro for all points North and South, Salem and points North-western Railroad. At Salisbury for points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and points West. At Spartanburg, Greenville and Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Durham for Clarksville and Keysville. Sundays, At Greensboro for the Washington and western Vestibuled and the New York and Short Line Limited through points North, and with through train No. 10 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection at Winston-Salem, and with through line train No. 35 for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta, and all points South; also Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping Car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte sleeping car for Augusta and Jacksonville. Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations, at the Wilson & Fayetteville Cut, daily. Goldsboro for Newbern and Morehead City, except Sundays, for Wilson and intermediate stations. At W. & W. R. R. daily. Connects at Selma for Rocky Mount Tarboro and stations on Norfolk & Western Railroad, arrives at Goldsboro 12:05 p. m.
4:05 P. M. Daily,	
11:30 A. M. Daily.	
9:00 A. M. Daily 3:14 Daily.	Connects at Durham for Keysville, Richmond, at Goldsboro for Washington and points North.
9:00 P. M. Daily ex. Sun	For Goldsboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH

3:14 P. M. Daily	From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points North.
7:30 A. M. Daily.	From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeper from Greensboro to Raleigh.
P. M. 4:04	From Goldsboro, Wilson, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.
11:25 A. M.	From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro.
9:00 P. M. and 9:00 A. M. Daily ex. Sun	From Goldsboro and all points East.

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Pullman cars on night trains from Raleigh to Greensboro, and on morning train from Greensboro.
Double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time and excellent accommodation.

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R. B. Weston, Aurora,	18
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